"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,716. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1903.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

GEN. CLAY'S SECRET WILL

Sealed Package, Produced by His "Child Wife," Contained It.

Document Creates a National Park and Disposes of Manuscripts—Dora Clay Brock Retains Counsel.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—Another will of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, executed March 28, 1901, a year after the one to be offered for probate to-morrow in Richmond, has been produced by Dora Clay Brock, the divorced child-wife of Gen. Clay. The instrument is in Gen. Clay's own handwriting, and sealed on the back with his private seal ring in green wax.

Sections 1 and 2 appoint Dora Brock and two others, selected by her, as executors, and give them one-half of the proceeds of certain sales. The will continues:

The White Hall lands and fixtures of 200 acres shall remain, including houses, trees, &c., forever the same intact—finest natural park on earth. It shall be in fee simple the property of the United States of America in trust for the inhabitants of this earth. It shall be so long under the care of my executors as may be deemed best by the Federal Government and then be under their direction and support in the purpose of this legator.

My coal mines in Clay County, Ky., bought of Eli Bowlin, near Manchester, about 300 acres more or less, shall be formed into a company and worked for the use and benefit of the funds and needs of the White Hall Park, and to pay all legacies and debts here enjoined.

The 500 acres of my son, Green Clay, deceased, where my late wife, Mary Jane W. Clay lived in Madison County, Ky., shall be sold, and the proceeds go into the White Hall Park reserve fund. All other lands shall be sold for the same fund or given to the legatees as ordered herein.

Sections 6, 6, 7, and 8 give Dora Brock ten thousand in bonds and bequests to James Bowlin and other employes. All other property, personal and real, goes into the White Hall Park reserve fund. Section 9 reads:

Of the works of art in my house, the portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia given me by their Majesties, with their autographs and seals, and the likeness (painting) of my son, Warfield Clay, shall remain, and such other things not then disposed of shall remain there forever.

The bust of the legator in marble on Verde antique marble stand—wherever found—by the great sculptor Joel Todd Hart, shall be placed in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C., or other gallery, as the executors elect.

Gen. Clay's manuscripts are disposed in the next section, which reads:

My manuscripts, five volumes or more of my memoirs, the material for Icarus, written by this legator, shall be given to the Association of American Authors in New York—of which I am an honorary member—for publication and copyrighted, one-half of the proceeds to go to my former wife, Dora, and the other half to Society Brewery in the event of her death before publication of said book Icarus, the child of said Dora, Cassius Marcellus C. Brock, forever.

The other will, dated May 12, 1900, will be probated to-morrow, and it was for her protection in that will that Dora Brock retained J. M. Norwood, to whom she told that she had an unopened envelope that Gen. Clay gave her, with the admonition that it was to be kept until after his death. It turned out to be the last will. Col. James Scott has since been retained to assist Mr. Norwood.

LIGHTNING KILLS ON YACHT.

Three Men on the Pleasure Boat Florodora Fatally Struck in Mobile Bay.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 2.—The pleasure yacht Florodora was struck by lightning to-day off the wharf at Point Clair, Baldwin County, a resort in Mobile Bay, and three men were killed. The dead are Ledyard Scott, formerly Professor in the Imperial University at Kagoshima, Japan; Bruce Granville Lincoln, a wealthy young Englishman visiting Mobile in connection with some investments, and William Brewton, pilot of the yacht.

Mr. Scott died instantly and the others did not recover consciousness after being struck. Mr. Scott's young daughter and Charles Baldwin, engineer, were burned badly by the bolt, but were not fatally injured.

NEW RAILROAD IN MEXICO.

Syndicate of Americans Propose to Build One Along the Gulf Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—The representatives of a syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists have just finished an inspection trip over the route of the proposed railroad which is to be built down the Gulf Coast from Matamoras, situated opposite Brownsville, Texas, to Tampico, a distance of about 200 miles.

The syndicate will make application to the Mexican Government for the construction of the proposed road. It is said that the work of building it will begin as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements can be completed. It is reported that ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina is interested in this enterprise.

PRICE OF BEEF ADVANCED.

Raise, Now in Effect in the West, Will Reach New York in a Fortnight, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—It is reported here that the packing houses will immediately raise the price of fresh beef throughout the country. Already the raise has taken effect in a number of Western cities and is expected to reach New York and the East within two weeks.

The raise comes in the face of the reduction in the price of cattle, and in spite of the heavy run of range cattle which is due within the next two weeks and which always reduces the market price of live stock still further. No change is contemplated on other meats than beef.

It is significant of an understanding among the packers that the raise in prices is being made simultaneously by all the packing houses.

NEGRO GUARDSMEN ARRESTED.

They Had Cut Down a Tree from Which a Colored Man Had Been Hanged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—When the District National Guard marched in from their Summer camp in Loudoun County, Va., last night eight men belonging to the colored battalion were brought along as prisoners. Their arrest was a consequence of an outburst of resentment against the lawless citizens of Loudoun County who a year ago lynched a negro who waylaid and killed a farmer because while serving on a jury he voted to send the negro to the penitentiary for highway robbery.

The roadside tree on which the negro was hanged had been kept by the citizens of the community as a reminder of the swift and merciless justice meted out to the murderer, and the men of the colored battalion determined that it should be cut down and burned.

The first attempt was made while the camp and the crowds of citizens present were enjoying the parade in honor of Gen. Miles. The negroes were discovered in the act and driven off. The night before camp was broken another and larger number of negro soldiers succeeded in finishing the felling of the tree, but were seen by a squad of cavalrymen and pursued into camp, where they were arrested and taken to the tent of Gen. Harries, the commanding officer, who promptly put the men under arrest.

The civil authorities pushed the matter further and had one colored man who held the axe prosecuted and fined $30, which Gen. Harries paid out of his own pocket to avoid any standing complaint by the citizens of Virginia against the National Guard.

The colored men who took part in the affair are threatened with expulsion from the guard, and the matter is being discussed by the negro battalion with a good deal of feeling.

USED PEASANTS AS TARGETS.

One Reason Why Prince Urusoff Was Attacked—He Has Become Insane.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A message from St. Petersburg to a Trieste journal is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times.

The dispatch states that Prince Urusoff, who was recently wounded by peasants whom his cruelty had exasperated, has become insane.

The Prince was in the habit, like some French noblemen before 1789, of testing his marksmanship upon the bodies of peasants.

As an instance of the insubordination of the police at Kishineff, which has been a consequence of the massacre there, it is stated that a policeman recently attacked with a sabre the head of the police force, who had reprimanded him for neglect of duty.

The Croatians domiciled in the United States who recently forwarded an address to Emperor Francis Joseph have also contrived to present to the Czar a petition describing the condition of Croatia in the darkest terms. Unlike his treatment of the Kishineff petition, the Czar is said to have received the Croatian petition with benevolence.

AN ARTICLE BY TOLSTOI.

He Thinks the Decline of Liberty Everywhere Is Inevitable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Count Tolstoi, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is contributing to a Paris review an article called "An Appeal to Politicians," which contains a profoundly pessimistic survey of the inevitable progressive decline of liberty under all forms of government.

Count Tolstoi says the recognition of the right of enforcing obedience to law is a feature of autocratic systems as well as of revolutionary and Socialist ideals. Modern technical improvements have so strengthened modern Governments that revolutions by force have become impossible, hence the only effective means of securing true liberty is the adoption of a religious conception of life.

The Russian author seems to regard the Doukhobors as models of the higher morality, and concludes that the sole means of benefiting humanity is for the individual to give an example of good life.

The Times's correspondent says the article seems stronger in negative criticisms than on the positive side.

CONSCIENCE WON AT LAST.

Woman Pays a Grocery Bill After Thirty-seven Years.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—The heirs of E. B. Gonsales, who about thirty years ago conducted a large grocery business in East Orange, have just received a check from a conscience stricken woman who says she has not enjoyed a night of sound sleep since she ran up the bill for groceries twenty-seven years ago and decamped without paying it.

Mr. Gonsales died suddenly in 1877, and had many accounts outstanding on his books, with the result that his heirs did not realize much on them, and the debts slipped out with the rest and went to live in Englewood. Mrs. Gonsales moved to Illinois.

As the years wore on, the thirty-dollar debt haunted the woman, and she became a prey to dull and morbid fancies; she suffered for years, and was afflicted with insomnia, and at last she consulted a lawyer, the lawyer consulted the Gonsales heirs, who had meanwhile returned to East Orange, a check was handed over, a receipt given, and the conscience-stricken one slept soundly until 10 o'clock the next day.

SARATOGA GAMBLING ARREST.

Village Trustee Jeremiah M. Minehan the Defendant—Complete Outfit Confiscated.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—Jeremiah M. Minehan, who represents the Fifth Ward in the village Board of Trustees, was arrested at midnight Saturday for conducting a gambling place. Detectives succeeded in confiscating a complete gambling outfit.

Minehan through counsel demanded an immediate hearing, but Police Justice William J. Delaney denied the motion and put the examination down for to-morrow morning.

Minehan runs a saloon on West Congress Street and poses as a Democratic leader in the Fifth Ward, which contains comparatively few Republican voters. Despite the protests of an opposing Democratic faction Minehan won a renomination last March and was re-elected a village Trustee.

HEIR TO $20,000 MISSING.

His Sister, Who Inherits a Similar Fortune, Mysteriously Assaulted.

Special to The New York Times.

MARSHALL, Mich., Aug. 2.—Albert Cole, who resides with his parents on Capital Hill, in the rear of the fair grounds, has not put in an appearance since last Saturday, and nothing has been heard of him. Murder is suspected.

A peculiar circumstance about Cole's disappearance is the fact that he has just fallen heir to a fortune of $20,000 left him by his grandfather, who recently died in Germany. He is a brother of Mrs. May Wood of Battle Creek, who inherits a similar fortune.

To add to the Cole mystery, the police of that city announce to-night a murderous assault on Mrs. Wood. Carbolic acid was thrown in her face and on her hands by a man who hid in her back yard.

Easy to button and unbutton. Stay buttoned. Never break. Krements One-Piece Collar Buttons.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Lectures by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Religious.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

WALKING DELEGATES ASSAIL BRIBE GIVERS

Resolutions Adopted Attacking District Attorney Jerome.

Stormy Debate at Central Federated Union's Meeting Over Question of "Graft"—Parks Declared to be Jerome's Issue.

Not since the stormy days of the old Central Labor Union has the Central Federated Union been so strongly exercised as it was yesterday over the question of "graft." There was a good deal of business to be done at the meeting of the central body yesterday, but when the question of "graft" was brought up all other business seemed to have been forgotten. The question was brought up on a reading of a preamble and resolution by James P. Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union in reference to the prosecutions instituted by District Attorney Jerome against labor leaders.

These resolutions were passed at the last week's meeting of the miscellaneous section of the central body and were submitted for indorsement.

The preamble declared that some of the newspapers gave plenty of prominence to the labor leaders and too little to the employers in describing the prosecutions of business agents who were arrested on the charge of extortion. It stated that Mr. Jerome had evidence in his possession to convict certain business agents, which evidence he has had in his possession for over a year.

The preamble further says that "this public official," meaning District Attorney Jerome, failed to either affirm or deny statements attributed to him in reference to "graft" appearing in the public press and charged him with moral cowardice in so doing. The following resolution was then appended:

"Be it resolved, That we deplore the methods of conducting said office and demand equal rights for all citizens, whether they be wage earners or capitalists. We consider the person giving a bribe equally guilty with those who receive it."

The preamble and resolution were signed by James Daly, George H. McVey, H. Farley, James P. Holland, and Matthew McConville.

ATTACK ON BRIBE GIVERS.

Herman Robinson, Financial Secretary of the central body and delegate of the United Clothing Salesmen's Union, said that the working people wanted the District Attorney to haul up before the courts the people who contributed to the alleged corruption funds of the walking delegates. He declared that the prosecutions were more in the nature of persecution than prosecution. "If people are out for the graft," he said, "others must be ready to give it to them. Let District Attorney Jerome take steps against the builders who give the graft. The briber is equally guilty with the party who takes a bribe. We are not all saints, and if there are any black sheep among the unions we want them exposed, but we also want the capitalists who tempt the labor delegates with bribes exposed, too."

Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union, who was looking uneasy, then got the floor. He delivered himself as follows:

"I heard this human gasbuggy speaking here one Sunday," referring to Mr. Jerome, "and listened to him with great amusement. He promised that he would pound all men equally. I don't take any stock in District Attorney Jerome, and I am ready to tell him that to his face."

Emil Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters advised the delegates to go slow. He said that District Attorney Jerome had many difficulties to encounter in obtaining proof, and he had already convicted one labor leader.

"Who?" shouted Delegate Farley of the Amalgamated Painters' Society. "I rise to a point of order. I want to know the names?"

The Chairman declared Farley's interruption out of order, and Kaufman, resuming his speech, said that if through false delicacy members of labor unions did not give the names of men whom they knew to be "grafters" they were wrong. He was laughed at by most of the other delegates, but stood his ground.

"I say," he continued, "that I am not prejudiced in any way. If there are grafters in our midst we should not try to shield them."

Some of the delegates were indignant at this and others laughed. Kaufman, continuing, said that District Attorney Jerome had done some good work. He had convicted a man and he believed he was doing his best.

"What man?" shouted Farley, again springing to his feet.

"Lawrence Murphy," said several delegates.

"Let Mr. Kaufman speak for himself," said Farley.

"If a man doesn't want to see I can't help it," said Kaufman. "We know that Lawrence Murphy was convicted. No one can deny that."

Farley remarked that Murphy was not a business agent, and then Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144 took the floor.

"I am no warm admirer of Mr. Jerome," he said, "but I like to see him taking up the question of corruption, either among employers or trades unions. If he finds out that there are corrupt people in the labor movement, we should throw them out as soon as possible. If the District Attorney cannot find any corrupt men among us, then let him drop the matter. If, on the other hand, he finds guilty men, then let him go after the bribe-givers."

Brown then began a criticism of the daily newspapers and criticised the delegates for not having a paper of their own, which would print all the labor news. Turning to Delegate Robinson, he said:

"You spoke very bitterly a while ago. Have you done anything to help labor to get a paper of its own? You all simply sit like a lot of sheep."

Delegate Holland, who read the resolution, then took the floor. He said that there was no desire in the resolution he offered to protect any one. The fact was, however, he said, that Mr. Jerome had locked up three or four people on various charges of extortion and was doing nothing whatever to convict them.

"If he has evidence that 'Sam' Parks or Richard Carvel or any of the others have taken bribes, why in —— doesn't he convict them? We are not here to back up 'Sam' Parks or any one else. I don't know whether 'Sam' Parks has any influence or not. If he is guilty let him be proved guilty, and if he is innocent let him be proved innocent."

JEROME'S LABOR CASES.

Delegate Pantin of the Pursemakers' Union said that Jerome was playing for something higher. He knew, Pantin said, that the working men could not give him a nomination, but that the rich men could. Pantin then continued:

"I have no faith in the disinterestedness of the efforts of District Attorney Jerome. If Parks extorted money, why doesn't he prosecute the man who made Parks? The fact is that they want to get up a campaign weapon."

Phillip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union called attention to the resolution, and said that they were wandering from the subject.

The fact is," said Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union, "that when the working people appeal to Jerome he does nothing, but when the Building Trades Association presses the button he jumps up. One thing we do know, whatever Parks may be he is game to the core. He has more fighting blood than Jerome any day in the week."

James McCabe of the Gold Beaters' Union said that the more "roasting" Mr. Jerome got from organized labor the more chance he would have to be elected to any office he may be seeking. McCabe said that he did not believe Parks was guilty, but guilty or not, if Jerome obtained the office he was seeking, whatever it was, he would drop the proceedings against Parks like a hot potato.

"This man Parks is the issue," continued McCabe. "The Iron League can't swallow a pill like Parks."

Delegate Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union said that the Building Trades Employers' Association was using every means to get the unions to accept its arbitration agreement. Parks was to be tried Aug. 12, and they would try to get the housesmiths to accept the plan before that time.

"If the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union accepts the plan of arbitration before Aug. 12," he continued, "you bet your boots the charges against Parks will be pigeonholed."

A WORD FOR JEROME.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted. Shortly before they were adopted Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13 came into the hall, but they were adopted before he had a chance to speak. Jacobs said afterward:

"If I had got a chance to speak, I would have said that there was no law under which Mr. Jerome could proceed against the bribe-givers, except in the case of a public official. When the appeal is sent to Mr. Jerome to proceed against the alleged bribe-givers, I anticipate that he will send a reply to that effect. Mr. Jerome, no matter what his intentions are, must go in accordance with the law."

Before the discussion on "graft" took place, several reports from delegates were made regarding trade disputes. The delegate of the Smoking Pipemakers' Union reported that 150 pipemakers had struck in the factory of Hirsch & Kuhn, on Leonard Street. They were afterward asked to return to work, but refused to return until their demands, which were for union conditions, were granted. Then he said a general lockout of 600 smoking pipemakers was ordered in the shops of Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, Grand Street; Demuth & Co., Broadway, and Samuel Frank, Avenue A and Seventeenth Street.

John J. Pallas of the Pattern Makers was elected delegate to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation of Labor, which begins in Schenectady Sept. 15. The principal matters to be taken up at the convention are government by injunction and the rapid increase of immigration to this country during the last year.

The delegate of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union reported that it had signed an agreement with the rapid transit contractors, by which the members of the union gained their demands. He also reported that the Interurban Rapid Transit Company had granted demands of the pipe calkers and tappers for $3.50 a day and an eight-hour workday and time and a half for overtime and holiday work. In case the union could not furnish enough men competent men were to be employed under union conditions.

EMPLOYERS TO START WORK.

Parks Faction Seeking to Induce Expelled Union to Repudiate Arbitration Plan.

In accordance with the ultimatum of the Iron League work will be generally resumed to-day on all buildings throughout the city with housesmiths wherever men are found who will go to work under the plan of arbitration and sign it individually. The intention of the Employers' Association is not to employ non-union men where union men can be procured, as the whole plan and scope of the arbitration agreement under which these men go to work is based upon the employment of union men.

It has developed that the influence of the Parks faction of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union has been at work in other unions. Though the United Portable and Safety Engineers' Union has been expelled from the Board of Building Trades for signing the arbitration agreement, there were well-authenticated rumors yesterday that many members of the union are dissatisfied with its acceptance of the arbitration agreement.

At the meeting in Maennerchor Hall last Thursday night, at which the union decided to accept the arbitration agreement, several members of the Employers' Association who were present explained the agreement and every one appeared satisfied with it.

Now, according to a number of the members, the meeting was not a representative one. As the agreement with the employers will give these engineers some of the work formerly done by the members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, it is said that the Parks faction in the latter has taken alarm, and that owing to its influence another vote will be taken at a meeting of the engineers on Saturday night. In the meantime the Parks faction will work tooth and nail, it is said, to get the engineers to reverse their decision.

PARKS SAYS HE'LL FIGHT.

He Declares Neidig Has No Following in the Housesmiths' Union.

Samuel J. Parks said last night that he was very much pleased with the situation.

"I have only been playing before," he said, "but now I'm going to fight. The first jobs I'll pull to-morrow will be two of J. M. Cornell, President of the Iron League, both on Fifth Avenue.

"He has broken the agreement, and every one who employs non-union men will have to employ union men or go out of business. I'll have all the unions back in the Board of Building Trades in six months. I'm Sam Parks still."

He described Lawrence Murphy, ex-Treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, as a "four flusher." He declared that Murphy was too much of a "whiner." He then paid his respects to President Robert E. Neidig of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union.

"Neidig is a weakling. He is simply used by the employers, but he has no following in the union. As to the alleged attack in Barney Lynch's saloon, I never hit 'Pete' O'Neill. He knows I didn't. If you saw 'Pete' O'Neill and looked at me you would know it was impossible. He's an athlete and I'm a sick man."

NO COAL STRIKE THIS YEAR.

But Anthracite Miners May Quit Work During the Presidential Campaign If Differences Are Not Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 2.—High officials of the United Mine Workers say that, though there may be serious trouble at the meeting of the Conciliation Board here next Thursday, there will be no general anthracite strike before the Presidential campaign, if then.

The miners are becoming very impatient over the apparent inability of the Conciliation Board to settle the differences that exist, but they realize that even if the questions now pending fail of solution, this is not a good time to strike. During a Presidential year, according to their expectations, political complications will make victory for the miners a certainty, in the event of a general strike.

Though no general strike seems in prospect, the big coal companies have begun to store the smaller sizes of anthracite. Officials of the Reading Company say the amount of coal mined this Summer will break all records. Steady work has greatly improved the condition of the miners as well as of the operating companies. Within seven months, however, there have been more than 100 fatal accidents.

Erie to Abandon Use of Soft Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Civics Club of Orange has received a communication from the Erie Railroad, in which it is stated that the company will abolish the use of soft coal in their engines which run through the Oranges. The matter of the soft coal nuisance was taken up with the railroad company and some manufacturers who were using soft coal which drifted over the city, disfiguring curtains and linen. The ready and cheerful compliance of the Erie people is viewed with great satisfaction by the organization and residents along the line of the road are very grateful for the relief. The campaign will be continued against the manufacturers.

No other pleasure route can offer so many attractions as Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

A DELMONICO FIRE PANIC

Blaze in Basement of Restaurant Drove Diners into Street.

Fashionable Patrons Groped in Utter Darkness for Exits—Firemen Have Easy Work.

Delmonico's restaurant at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue was threatened by fire shortly before midnight last night. The news spread fast and excited great interest. The fire was but slight, and was caused by defective insulation in the basement. The police placed the damage at $500, though the attachés of the eating house said there was no damage.

Confusion and almost a panic reigned in the corridors and dining rooms when the alarm was given and a faint odor of burning wood was diffused through the building. There were 150 men and women in the large dining room on the first floor, and in the café were a number of men. The guests started to their feet when the alarming sounds reached their ears, for some one had cried "Fire!" and all started for the doors. Many of them did not go through the formality of getting their hats, coats, or wraps.

On the top floor of the building are the quarters of about thirty of the female employes of the establishment, and all of these, when alarmed by elevator boys, rushed down the stairs or crowded into the elevators.

While the confusion was at its height every light in the house went out, for the trouble below was in the engine room. The lack of light more than ever frightened guests and employes.

Meanwhile the commotion had been observed from the street, and an alarm of fire was turned in from the Lorraine Hotel, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Truck 4 was the first to respond to the call. As it swung around the corner of Forty-fourth Street it came near running across a procession of men and women in evening dress who had emerged from Delmonico's and were running to Sherry's, across the way.

The firemen slung chemical fire extinguishers over their shoulders and ran in and traced the fire to the engine room in the basement. There they found the woodwork of the room in a blaze, and in a few moments had the flames under control.

Meanwhile Fifth Avenue rang with the bells of innumerable engines and the avenues in the vicinity were lined by the late guests and those who had been dining at Sherry's.

When all of the engines and trucks had left some of the guests ventured back to the dining rooms in a search for their garments left behind in their hurry. Others sent messengers, not caring to return.

Those who returned were unable to find their way on account of the total darkness and soon all of the thirty-odd waiters employed at the place were scurrying about to find candles and lights.

In the ornamental candlesticks on the tables of the dining room were stuck goodsized tapers, while small lamps were placed about the rooms.

By the light of these, the guests who had returned, sat down and finished their dinners.

The diners were watched from the outside of the windows on Fifth Avenue by a large and curious crowd, attracted by the flashlight. Shortly after the departure of the returned diners had left, the house was locked up by the managers and no one was admitted.

According to the police the fire had been burning from one to twenty minutes before the arrival of the firemen. The lights were extinguished by the flame in the engine room reaching and melting the wires connected with the lighting plant.

Although the manager was silent regarding the panic reported to have occurred when the lights went out, Police Inspector Stark, Quirk, and Roundsman Atkins reported that several of the women guests had to be partly carried out of the corridors in the first rush to escape, when the dense black smoke poured through the corridors in the darkness. The volume of smoke was so thick that it spread throughout the neighborhood and hung about the building.

YOUNG MAN COWHIDED.

Georgia Mother, Who Says He Slandered Her Daughter, Attacks Him as He Enters Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BUCHANAN, Ga., Aug. 2.—Begging piteously for mercy, Alexander Murray, son of the wealthiest man of this locality, was cowhided to-day just as he was preparing to enter church, by Mrs. Josie Harrison, the Postmistress here, who was aided by her sister. Mrs. Harrison has a young daughter to whom Murray has been paying attention.

A few days ago rumors reflecting on the girl became current. The mother traced these stories to Murray, she says. This morning, armed with a cowhide and accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Harrison stationed herself at the church door. In a few minutes Murray appeared. The young man was covered by a revolver in the hands of the sister and the mother began to ply the cowhide.

Murray screamed and people ran from the church, but the mother continued to use the cowhide until the young man's clothes were cut and his flesh was bleeding. Several struck her and one blow on her left eye being closed.

Finally Mrs. Harrison was induced to desist, and then she drew a document from her pocket in which it was said that the rumors against the girl were lies and were uttered by a base slanderer. This she forced Murray to sign. The young man is seriously injured, but public sentiment sustains the mother.

DR. WILEY TO STUDY ABROAD.

Government Chemist Will Investigate Food Adulteration in Europe and What Is Being Done to Suppress It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Dr. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture will start to-morrow for Europe on his annual vacation, which this year is not to be a vacation, as he has decided to devote his journey to the study of the matter of shipments of adulterated food products to this country.

He will visit England, France, and Germany, and at the principal ports where adulterated products are shipped will hold conferences with our Consular representatives, go over the new law against the importation of such products, and explain the regulations that have been put in operation by Secretary Wilson.

A plan for getting advance information as to these shipments will be thoroughly discussed and put in force as a result of Dr. Wiley's trip. He will also call on the various officials abroad who are charged with the control and suppression of adulteration and will visit the Government laboratories of England, France, and Germany, and endeavor to establish relations leading to co-operation in the work which has been set in progress to secure to consumers wholesome and honest foods.

Dr. Wiley anticipates little difficulty in enlisting the hearty assistance of foreign officials in support of the new law. In most countries of Europe the sale of products which have for years found a market in the United States are prohibited, and the task will be all the more easy on this account.

It is also a part of his plan to learn what new methods of food control are being applied or agitated in Europe, and if feasible and practicable under our institutions, to suggest them to Congress for incorporation in the pure food legislation which Congress is expected to adopt next Winter.

ENERGY FROM STILL WATER.

Wisconsin Man Said to Have Invented What He Calls a "Buoyantic" Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Wausau says:

"George Partillo, a mill and factory architect, has invented a device which he styles a "buoyantic" engine, which if what is claimed for it is true will work a revolution in the industrial world and furnish power at a cost so small that the expense of operation will be practically nothing.

"The machine is termed a 'buoyantic' engine from the fact that it derives its power from buoyancy. This is the principle upon which this new engine works. Through the use of air chambers with automatic opening and closing devices and application of these to above principle he has perfected an engine which will derive enough energy from still water to run as long as it is partly submerged."

VOLCANO BREAKS LOOSE.

Colima, in Mexico, Begins an Eruption, Accompanied by Rumblings and Earthquakes.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here from Colima to-day states that the Colima Volcano is in eruption. It is believed that another outflow of lava has occurred, but the dense smoke about the mountain makes it impossible to determine exactly what has happened.

The outbreak has been accompanied by loud detonations, and information from the surrounding districts is to the effect that rumblings and underground earthquake shocks have been felt during the last twenty-four hours.

No reports of serious damage have been received, but many people in the nearby villages have left for other districts.

SIX KILLED IN A WRECK.

Two Queen and Crescent Freight Trains Meet Head-On in Kentucky.

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 2.—Through a misunderstanding of orders, two Queen and Crescent freight trains, both double-headers, met head on last midnight between Cumberland Falls and Greenwood, killing six men and seriously injuring two others.

The bodies of Firemen Joseph Phillips, Frank Fletcher, Walter Walters, and an unknown man who was stealing a ride, were recovered. The dead bodies of two brakemen whose names were not learned are known to be buried under the débris, where forty cars lie wrecked. Engineers Duke and Fitzgerald were seriously injured and Duke may die. Engineers Klein and Hainsworth both escaped by jumping, as did the rest of the trainmen.

SWORE AT THE PRESIDENT.

Irritated Wheelman Profuse with Apology When He Learned Whom He Had Abused.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 2.—A wheelman whose way was partly blocked by President Roosevelt's carriage this morning in front of Christ Church so far forgot himself as to use profane language, with the result that the President had to signal the Secret Service men to remove the man. He was taken away quickly and quietly and told who was in the carriage, and was profuse in his apologies, and said he would not have spoken had he known the facts. He received a lecture by one of the officers on the use of certain kinds of language before women and children, and was allowed to go.

There is a group of carriages every Sunday in front of the church, and the President's is among the number. The President's party, which included the whole family except Alice and Quentin, this morning, was a little late in arriving, and as they approached the church the carriage blocked the road. The wheelman had already had to alight because of the carriages and was walking past them, when he found the President's carriage again blocking his way. He was doubtless angry over the use of the road by the others, and when he found the way closed still further, lost control of his tongue.

The Rev. Mr. Washburn, rector of the church, resumed his pulpit this morning and preached. The President spent the afternoon with his family.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. WARE.

Politics Said to Affect the Administration of the Pension Office at Topeka.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Pension Commissioner Ware is having his full share of the annoyances which usually beset the incumbent of his office. Albert Martin of Kansas has forwarded to Washington a sworn statement in which he sets forth charges against Mr. Ware in connection with his action in dismissing Martin and reducing two other clerks employed under the civil service rules in the pension agency at Topeka.

Martin in his statement says that he had been in the office of the United States Pension Agency at Topeka since 1894, and was thoroughly competent to discharge the duties imposed upon him; that on or about Nov. 12, 1902, he was dismissed and L. S. Fortune and Martin Oswald were summoned before Gen. M. S. Metcalf, Pension Agent at Topeka, and informed that their salaries would be reduced from $1,000 to $900 per year; that he (Metcalf) considered the three men thoroughly competent clerks, but that for political reasons he was obliged to reduce their salaries.

The occasion for these reductions in salary, it is intimated, lay in the desire of the Commissioner to increase other salaries by the sum of $400 a year. It is claimed that the purpose of the reductions was wholly political. When the charges were called to Commissioner Ware's attention he denied that politics had anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Martin also charges that Commissioner Ware's colored coachman was given a position in the Topeka agency, although it was understood that the Civil Service Commission had objected to his appointment in Washington. The negro, he says, is on the rolls as a laborer, but has a desk with the other clerks and is doing clerical work in a poor manner.

TROUBLE ON REVENUE CUTTER.

Crew of the Morrill, at Milwaukee, Say Rations Are Scarce and Pay Is Held Back.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—There is trouble aboard of the United States revenue cutter Morrill. Unless some changes are made to-morrow in the rations or the methods of handing out the pay, the little white boat, under the command of Capt. A. B. Davis, may remain at the Barry Docks, where it is now tied up, for two weeks, while the Government enlists another crew. It is not a mutiny; it is a protest, so the men say, against being deprived of commuted rations and having half a month's pay held back at the same time.

Capt. Davis says it is an exhibition of pure cussedness. He also intimates that he will let the man who is stirring up all the trouble have an indefinite leave of absence without pay if he ever finds out who he is. The men complain that rations are insufficient to sustain them at hard work. They also protest against the new ruling of the Treasury Department to withhold two weeks' pay, and have refused to sign the pay roll.

No better way to Buffalo than the Lackawanna Railroad. New Pullman cars; dining car service a la carte. Tickets 413 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

LEO'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET ELECTED

Two More Ballots Taken Yesterday Without Result.

Enormous Crowd Watches for "La Sfumata" In the Evening.

It Is Supposed the Leading Candidate's Strength Remains Unbroken and That No Compromise Candidate Has Appeared.

ROME, Aug. 2.—No successor to Leo XIII. has yet been chosen. From the smoke which issued from the little chimney on the Sistine Chapel to-night the vast multitude gathered in St. Peter's square learned that the second day of the conclave had been fruitless. The conclusion is drawn that the strength of the leading candidate remains unbroken and that no compromise candidate has yet appeared.

And there is no indication as to how long this condition of affairs will continue. The prolongation of the contest has aroused tremendous public interest, if indeed it can not be called excitement. Every trace of that apathy which followed the death of Pope Leo has vanished, and instead there now exists a burning interest in everything pertaining to the election of his successor. To-night this culminated in the appearance of a great crowd which packed the square of St. Peter's and presented a spectacle seldom witnessed even at this scene of so many historic ceremonies.

The impenetrable seclusion which shrouds those engaged in determining who shall be at the head of the Catholic Church heightens the feverish curiosity of those who await their decision. Princes, Princesses, Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, priests, well-to-do business people, in short, people from every walk in life, from that of nobleman to street beggar, talk of nothing but "la sfumata," (the smoke from the burning ballots.)

Both this morning and this evening this was the lodestone which drew tens of thousands to the square of St. Peter's. There for hours, with strained eyes and craned necks, they waited in the hope of seeing a tiny little stream of smoke, so insignificant that it was almost impossible to realize that a great issue was involved in its fleeting appearance.

ST. PETER'S SQUARE THRONGED.

The scene at St. Peter's to-night was by far the most impressive that has been witnessed in Rome since the late Pope became ill. After the fruitless morning ballot a belief spread that a new Pontiff would surely be elected this evening. All roads during the afternoon therefore led to the Vatican. Carriages and vehicles of every description rattled into the Piazza of St. Peter's. The regular Sunday leisure was forgotten in the anxiety to see the new head of the Holy See. The streets converging into St. Peter's square became black with the thousands who entered the square with the ceaseless regularity of an incoming tide.

From the barracks came large reinforcements of troops, who marched across the piazza and lined up at the foot of the steps of the Basilica, leaving only small spaces between the companies in order to prevent a sudden rush to get inside St. Peter's to witness the new Pope give his blessing to the Catholic world. A strong force of cavalry was picketed near by in case of riot, and over 2,000 soldiers were posted in the square. But the troops made only an insignificant, thin, blue line compared with the vast multitude around them.

By 6 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people occupied the vast amphitheatre. From the steps of the Basilica, which were black with those standing or sitting, across to the opposite side of the square, there stretched, far as the eye could see, an undulating sea of humanity, with every face riveted on the Sistine Chapel, waiting for the smoke of the ballots. Almost encircling this great audience rose the stately pillars of the Colonnade, beneath which many rested and waited. Near by hundreds of cabs were drawn up, their occupants eagerly scanning through glasses the little smokestack of the chapel. Stretching away for over a quarter of a mile, a distance from which it was absolutely impossible to see the smoke, were other thousands waiting to know the result. The rays of the setting sun, glancing from the dome of St. Peter's, lighted up the housetops at the opposite end of the square, and these also were crowded with anxious watchers. Among the vast throng in the square itself were many German students, whose scarlet cassocks formed vivid patches of color.

FALSE RUMOR OF ELECTION.

When the hour of 6 struck a tremor of expectancy ran through the multitude, because, according to yesterday's programme, the burning of the ballots or the announcement of an election would come within a few minutes. When the quarter hour sounded the nervousness

ment the populace watched the last trace of the ballots disappear, and then dispersed, although it was a long time before the square of the Basilica resumed its normal quiet appearance.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN ROME.

To-night's failure to achieve an election was a great disappointment to Rome, and it is doubtful whether such an immense crowd will again assemble unless the conclave should continue until another Sunday. The mute signal showing that the morning ballot had been fruitless was seen at 11:30 A. M. by many thousands also, but the watchers in the morning, owing to the intense heat of the sun, were compelled to shelter themselves beneath the Colonnades.

In the course of the day the Austrian and French Ambassadors called at the Vatican and were received by Prince Chigi, Marshal of the Conclave.

Cardinals Cretoni and Vassary continue to receive their meals from the outside. The other Cardinals who are indisposed are reported to be slightly better.

The Spanish students, who are particularly anxious about the condition of Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, asked Dr. Lapponi through the wicket to-day how his Eminence was, and the doctor replied that he was a little better, but still confined to his bed, and that the condition of Cardinal Cretoni was unchanged.

It is understood that Cardinal Cretoni did not wish to participate in the conclave, but was almost forced to do so. He is now filled with doubts as to whether he should give a vote, being afflicted with a sort of mania that he is unworthy to interpret the Divine will by casting his vote for any one.

Cardinal Gotti, as far as is known, is the only one of the Cardinals who has not made some complaint about his cell. Being a monk, he would consider demands for comfort against his ideas of austerity. To a member of the Noble Guard who wished him success Cardinal Gotti merely replied: "Thank you, but I shall not be made Pope."

There are thousands of rumors and unverified statements afloat as to what happened in the conclave to-day, but the only thing which seems to be reliably known is that the entire Sacred College assisted at mass, which was conducted by Father Palmieri, the Cardinals' confessor, and that the "Veni Creator" was sung.

MEASURES TO INSURE SECRECY.

Rigorous Precautions to Prevent Communication Between the Conclave and the Outside World.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Taking advantage of permission granted to him to pass the bronze door of the Vatican, the Rome correspondent of The Times examined the elaborate arrangements for the seclusion of the conclave.

The correspondent says that, once inside the Vatican, one might imagine one's self in a besieged mediaeval fortress, for Swiss guards with halberds seem to pervade every court, staircase, and gateway. As for the inner inclosure, it is obviously impossible to communicate with the inmates except by permission of the Church dignitaries in charge of the means of access to the conclave, who do not regard their supervision as a formality.

The complicated blockade is worked with remarkable smoothness, as if a conclave were a frequent event for which the Vatican was constantly drilled.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 3.—A great mass of provisions was introduced into the conclave to-day through the wicket gate. Three hundred chickens went in, together with 500 newly laid eggs, a quantity of ice, many liters of milk, salads, crates of fruit, &c. All this enormous quantity of provisions was thoroughly examined before being allowed to pass through the wicket. Forty of the chickens were cut open to see that they did not contain contraband matter, and the remainder of the food was also closely scrutinized, but nothing wrong was found.

Letters and telegrams for the Cardinals were sent into the Camerlingo, who does as he thinks best about delivering them. Some of the Catholic newspapers were also sent in, but no non-clerical journals. The number of telegrams for Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa and Langenieux, who are ill, was so great that they made a large package.

Prince Chigi, the Marshal of the Conclave, is rather disconcerted because he has no electrical contrivance by which he can be notified from within the conclave the moment a new Pope is elected. He communicated with Mgr. Merry del Val on the subject, and the latter informed him that measures would be taken to notify the Marshal instantly when a decision was reached.

Several attempts to establish communication with the conclave have been discovered in time, and there have been some suspicious lights waving in the cells of several of the Cardinals which were interpreted as signals. These were immediately reported to the Camerlengo by the Marshal, and extra precautions were provided to prevent a repetition of the occurrence. Conventional signs for communication, codes, &c., have all failed up to the present time.

DR. GUNSAULUS ON LEO.

He Says the Late Pontiff's Influence Came Because He Showed the Spirit of Paul.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago preached yesterday morning at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. He took for his text the words of Paul in Acts, "I must see Rome." He referred briefly to recent and present events in Rome and in concluding said:

"As we turn our eyes toward Rome to-day we are inclined to think of it as Peter's Rome rather than of it as the Rome that Paul was constrained to see. As the ages passed Rome became known more and more as the seat of Peter's theology and for his methods, as when he drew the sword."

Dr. Gunsaulus described Peter's nature as "large and rich and blundering," and said that he was never safe except when acting under the direct influence of Christ. He described the papacy as having become corrupted through efforts to retain the political power of the Caesars, and he said that the influence of Paul again came to Rome at the time that "we see climbing up those stairs a German monk who has read Paul's epistles, who has read Huss, and absorbed Wickliffe's spirit, and who declares at the top, 'The just shall live by faith.'"

He also said that Leo XIII. had attained to his great influence in the world because in him it had seen once more the spirit of Paul. He added:

"The world of to-day did not inquire so much as to whether in Leo XIII. it beheld the successor of Peter, as whether in him Paul did not once more see Rome. By and by we shall see a more glorious Rome, a Rome with our better civilization, with greater light than the Rome of old, a Rome which upholds no monarch in the absolute power, a Rome without a beggar on its streets."

IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Triune Personality of the Late Pope —Americans at the Vatican — The First Subsidized Line in Italy.

In the searching of Roman hearts and by the publication of Papal memorabilia which have followed the death of Leo XIII., it has become an established fact of belief, capable of convincing proof, that the late Pontiff was obliged to assume on different occasions three distinct personalities. In his pastoral letters and in his conversations with friends, lay or ecclesiastical, he was himself—a gracious, kindly, wise, and educated gentleman of ardent faith but of liberal and progressive views. His second personality was that of the instrument of the Roman Curia, through which the visible Church was administered, and whose chief medium of expression was the encyclical letter and the Osservatore Romano. Then there was the personality of God's Vicar, which found expression in public functions and asserted itself as the fitting earthly head and symbol of a spectacular Mother Church.

And these three personalities, the first and second of which were often interchangeable in Roman eyes, are becoming more and more distinct as certain things are learned about the Pope's personal life, which hitherto have not been generally known. It is now an open secret in clerical circles in Rome that Leo XIII. was prevented from pursuing a modus vivendi with the Quirinal because the Curia, as it was in 1878, pointed out that in this respect he could not depart from the lines laid down by his predecessor. It is becoming to be known also that much, particularly in late years, has been enacted in the Pontiff's name for which Leo XIII. cannot be held personally responsible. When King Humbert was assassinated, the late Archbishop Raggio of Genoa participated in the funeral rites with the full and personal consent of the Pope. An era of mutual appreciation, if nothing else, seemed about to be dawning for the Vatican and Quirinal. A few days later, however, an official communication from Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, appeared in the Osservatore Romano, which stated bluntly that the religious funeral of the King had been merely tolerated, (soffrirti,) and that Queen Margherita's prayer dedicated to the memory of her husband had been forbidden on liturgical grounds.

Concerning this prayer and its rejection by the Church, the following fact has now become known: Queen Margherita, having composed the prayer, appealed to her friend, the Bishop of Cremona, who not only authorized it in his own diocese, but brought it to the attention of the Pope, who gave it his personal sanction. Again, at the time of the assassination, certain communities of ecclesiastics showed their sorrow by outward signs of mourning, such as lowering their flags to half-mast. In every case they were rebuked by the Secretary of State and would doubtless have been subjected to bitter persecution had they not personally appealed to the Holy Father. An Italian ecclesiastic, who is also a firm believer in united Italy, said the other day: "There is no doubt that from afar Leo XIII. blessed the cradles of the Quirinal and prayed for the repose of the soul of King Humbert."

***

The following story is being told by the Roman press with more or less embellishment: On July 19, ten travel-stained American tourists, it is said, rapidly marched in single file across the Piazza San Pietro and approached the famous bronze doors, only one panel of which was open. They demanded in execrable French to be shown into the presence of Cardinal Rampolla. The guards on duty were about to eject them when one of them produced several letters to the Secretary of State bearing the autographs of certain American Bishops. The letters were taken to Cardinal Rampolla, who ordered Mgr. Bisletti to receive the Americans. When they were together, so goes the tale, the Americans produced from their valises numerous tonics and pills, together with pamphlets which informed the reader that the said tonics and pills had raised to life ecclesiastics in the United States who had been on the point of giving up the ghost. Still speaking in bad French, they declared to Mgr. Bisletti that if the Holy Father would scrupulously adhere to their directions, in three days' time tickets might safely be issued for a thanksgiving service at St. Peter's. Mgr. Bisletti thanked the donors cordially and promised to bring their errand to the attention of Cardinal Rampolla. One version of the story ends in the following manner: "Mgr. Bisletti then delegated another Monsignore to escort the Yankees to the celebrated Vatican pharmacy in the Court of San Damaso, where Fratello Diodati induced them to imbibe his wonderful aperient known as Elissire di San Pietro."

***

As usual with great events in Italy, affairs at the Vatican are supposed to furnish the key to successful numbers in the national lottery. At present the famous Pythagorian figure four and its combinations seem to be the most popular. It has been noted that Pope Leo XIII. became seriously ill on July 4; that he died four days after he predicted he would—four days after the Feast of the Carmelite Madonna—at four minutes after four; while the Roman figures after his name give a total of four, and so on almost indefinitely.

***

Gustave Usielli of Florence has just issued a brochure in which he combats the attempt of his fellow-citizens "to turn the birthplace of Dante into a Chicago." For the last few years Florence has been making great advances. Its streets are well kept, its new houses boast of all modern sanitary improvements, and it has an electric car system. Signor Usielli's little book is called "Firenze Intellettuale e Firenze Chinese." One is informed through an accompanying circular that the brochure "is destined for Florentines of all classes and has for aim the demolition of that anti-artistic spirit which, in general, inspires in our city municipal schemes of public works in spite of the protestations of numerous intellectual persons not only of Florence, but of the entire world."

***

The Italian Government has granted an income of $1,000 annually for a period of seventy years to a ten-mile railway line from Sora, in mid-Italy. This is the first Italian line which has ever been subsidized.

CONVICTS LAY ASIDE STRIPES.

Three Hundred Men Don New Gray Uniforms at Trenton Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Three hundred of New Jersey's State convicts donned their new uniforms for the first time to-day. Light gray suits were distributed to a portion of the prisoners yesterday. This is the beginning of the third and last important improvement in prison government that Keeper George O. Osborne has inaugurated since he took charge of the prison, and when all the convicts are fitted out with the uniforms the last of the old-time customs at the prison will have disappeared.

The 300 gray-suited convicts attended the religious services conducted by Mrs. Ballington Booth this afternoon. The convicts wearing the new uniforms were given seats in the front row. With the abolition of the lockstep, the custom of closely cropping the hair of the convicts, and the stripes, the New Jersey prison will be on a par with the up-to-date penal institutions of the country. There will be no change in the prison garb of the women convicts, which remains blue gingham.

$80,000 ROBBERY IN HONOLULU.

Mrs. Samuel Parker's Jewels Stolen After She Had Attended a Reception.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Samuel Parker has been robbed of $80,000 worth of jewelry, consisting chiefly of diamonds, rubies, and solitaire studs. She wore the jewels Saturday night at a reception held to signalize the opening of a new hotel. Several hours later the thief or thieves entered her home and stole many of the gems she had displayed.

Mrs. Parker, who is the wife of Col. Samuel Parker, one of the wealthiest men in Hawaii, was the widow of J. K. Campbell, who left her one-third of his $4,000,000 estate. She was married to Col. Parker about a year and a half ago, and on the same day her eldest daughter was wedded to Prince David.

Underwriters' Soft Coal Caution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—John M. Hughes, General Manager of the Fire Insurance Exchange, will issue notices tomorrow to all manufacturers in the city cautioning them against the use of soft coal, which it is claimed greatly increases insurance risks. The manufacturers will also be reminded that fire insurance rates will be controlled by their action in the matter.

PICNIC IN A GRAVEYARD

Roller Coaster and Carousal in Burying Ground of Colonists.

Merrymakers at North Beach Camp Among the Broken Stones—Bodies of Early Settlers Buried There.

High up on the hills that surround old Bowery Bay, Daniel Rapelye, son of Daniel, settled some time back in the early part of the eighteenth century. There he builded a home and raised a family, and when he died he was buried in the little family burying ground just to the north of the homestead. In that burying ground there was found a resting place for many members of his line and for not a few of the neighboring settlers of Newtown, some of whom had married into the Rapelye family.

To-day the burying ground remains, with headstones half standing to mark its graves. On one side of it is a roller coaster and on the other is a dance hall. Picnickers camp among the stones and scatter their luncheon crumbs over the sod, while beyond, on the brow of the hill running up from where the North Beach car track turns, at the swimming tank, the brick foundations of the old Rapelye mansion serve as tables for yet other picnickers, who have chosen the vantage ground perhaps for the reason that Daniel Rapelye chose it—because it commands an unbroken view of the bay.

If the shade of Daniel or of any of his kind had walked yesterday afternoon it would well have wondered at the change. It was not a Puritanical Sunday at North Beach. The roller coaster was rolling its merriest and within the dance hall music was served up to half a hundred couples on the floor. A stone's throw away a sign "Continuance Performance from 12 to 12—Always Something Doing" made advertisement for one amusement "palace," flanked with the inevitable peanut and popcorn stands, while sundry others offered "Something Doing" not a minute's walk away. Cars came and went, each discharging its throng of passengers and taking on a throng of others for the return. Only the blue waters of the bay, the distant fields and woods, and the sky were the same.

The elder Daniel, born in 1691, came of a family that had been and was still to be of considerable repute in New York. Its earliest progenitor on this side of the water was Janes de Rapelie, a Huguenot of La Rochelle, France, known on this side as Jan Joris Rapelie. The family was of distinction in Brittany, where the ancestral estates were located, but like other converts to the Reformed faith had one day to flee the country.

Jan Joris escaped to Holland and thence took passage on the Dutch ship Unitey of the Dutch West India Company, arriving at New Amsterdam in 1623. From the Indians he bought a large tract of land on the east side of the river, and made there a permanent home, in which was born Sarah, the first female child born in the colony. Jan's youngest child was Daniel, a man whose devout nature led him to devote to the Church the energy that his father had turned to civic affairs, and of his union with Sarah Klock six children were born, of whom one was Daniel Rapelye of Newtown.

He married Aletie Cornell, daughter of Johannes Cornell, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, and of the old Cornell family of Queens, and had ten children, one of whom also was named Daniel, and succeeded to the paternal estate, where now are located the merry-go-rounds and shoot-the-chutes of North Beach.

If any of the picknickers paused in their good time yesterday afternoon to look at the gray old stones the inscriptions they saw ran something after this fashion:

> Daniel Rapelye, son of Daniel.
> Died 1755, in the 65th year of his age.

> Daniel, son of Martin and Eliza Rapelye of Newtown.
> Died Oct. 15, 1778.

> Margaret Cornelia, daughter of Gilliam Peter Cornell.
> Born May 20, 1769. Died ——, 1774.

Other stones there are marked in more recent times with the initial "R" as if to indicate, after the inscription had been effaced, the name the stone had originally borne. Still others bear the names of members of the Luyster family, in a variety of spellings, and others yet are in strangers' names, some of these indicating the place of nativity, as: "Jonathan Coggins, a Native of Chester, Pa., July 4, 1776."

The last marked stone in the strange little cemetery, dated 1812, is that of Jane, one of the daughters of Elbert and Catherine Lyster, the graves of five of whose children have been found among the pleasure resort. There are more graves in the indicated inclosure, but of the others the stones have long disappeared, and only mounds or hollows remain to give indication.

THREE MISHAPS ON RAILROAD.

Delaware and Hudson Track Sinks, a Trestle End Caves In, and a Train Is Wrecked.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President David Willcox, Second Vice President and General Manager Abel J. Culver, Superintendent C. D. Hammond, Chief Engineer James MacMartin, and several other officials of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad left here to-day by special train in President Willcox's private car intending to dine at Lake Placid, as it was expected that the work of the widening of the gauge of the Adirondack Division, between Lyon Mountain and Lake Placid, would be completed early in the day.

Arriving at Loon Lake, however, they found that a portion of the track that skirts the shore of Mud Pond had suddenly sunk several feet, beneath the weight of two heavy mogul engines, which had toppled over on their sides and were nearly out of sight in the mud. The wreck entirely obstructs the track, and will take several days to clear away.

The officials returned to the city to-night and immediately left for the scene of the big freight wreck, which occurred yesterday at Cooperville, nineteen miles north of this city on the main line, where an engine and twelve freight cars, eight of them loaded with live stock, went through the drawbridge instantly killing the fireman, William Braw of Whitehall. It is estimated that this Cooperville wreck will cost the railroad from $75,000 to $100,000. A derrick car has been ordered from Binghamton, N. Y., to clear it out.

To-night a report was received by wire from Saranac Lake that the bank of one end of the big trestle on the Delaware and Hudson Road, between Bay Rock and Lake Placid, had caved in, making it unsafe for traffic.

These wrecks coming all together at the very time when Summer travel is heaviest, cause serious loss and inconvenience.

TO OPPOSE SENATOR BROWN.

Isaac Hunt the Choice of Platt Enemies of Insurgent Leader.

Isaac Hunt of Jefferson County has been picked out by a number of the anti-Brown men in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District as the man to oppose the insurgent Republican Senator, Elon R. Brown, when the time for the Senatorial election comes around.

Assemblyman James A. Outerson does not want to run for the upper house nomination against Senator Brown, and the latter's enemies, all of whom are said to be Platt men, have turned to Hunt in their desire to have somebody to put against the ally of Senators Elsberg of this city and Brackett of Saratoga.

Senator Platt said yesterday of Hunt: "He's a good man and would make a good candidate for any office." Elon R. Brown was elected at the special Senatorial election in 1897 to succeed Joseph Mullin, who was then Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He was re-elected in 1898, 1900, and 1902.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

J. F. Lyon, D.D.S.

TIRED BOY HAD A BAD FALL.

He Intended to Purloin a Ride on the Elevated, but Fell from the Structure.

Milton Engel, nine years old, of 350 East Seventy-seventh Street, was knocked from the elevated structure by a train at the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street Third Avenue station last night, and thrown to the street below, sustaining a broken arm and leg and a compound fracture of the skull. He had climbed up one of the supporting pillars in an effort to gain the station platform without paying his fare.

In company with his twin brother Arthur and two other boys of the same age, he was making his way home from Bronx Park, where he and his companions had spent all their money. They had left the park at 6 o'clock, intending to walk home, but at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street they decided to catch trolleys the rest of the way home.

They had caught short rides on various cars, and had got as far as One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street when one of the boys suggested that they climb up a pillar to the elevated station and thus get an easy ride home.

The increasing darkness made their plan possible, and as soon as a train had left the station the boys hurried to climb up before another train should arrive. Three of them had reached the platform without accident or detection, when Arthur Engel called to his brother to hurry, as a train was approaching.

The latter scrambled the faster and had just got his head and shoulders above the edge of the railing at the side of the track when a train approached.

Either struck by the car or jarred off by the vibration, the boy loosened his hold and fell to the street.

Patrolman McCarthy of the Morrisania Police Station, saw the boy falling, and started across the street to catch him, but an intervening surface car spoiled the attempt.

Conductor Morton held his train and captured the three boys, whom he turned over to McCarthy. Dr. Montaine of 2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, who was on the train, went to the assistance of the injured boy and cared for him until an ambulance arrived from Lebanon Hospital.

It was said later at that place that the boy could not live.

The three other boys were taken to the Morrisania Station and then turned over to the Gerry Society.

DROWNS WITH AID NEAR.

Cramps Seize Man Clinging to Capsized Boat—Had Just Joked with Woman About Their Predicament.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Jerome Grosh, a member of the wholesale millinery firm of J. V. Clemen & Co. of this city, was drowned at Put-in-Bay to-day as the result of the capsizing of a sailboat occupied by himself and Miss Alice Sturgis of this city.

Grosh aided Miss Sturgis, and both succeeded in getting hold of the upturned boat while a rowboat from the life-saving station went to their rescue.

Just before it reached them Grosh was seized with cramps and sank. Miss Sturgis was rescued. Both were good swimmers, and a moment before he sank Mr. Grosh joked with Miss Sturgis about their predicament. They were engaged to be married.

RESCUED BY GIRLS IN SURF.

Telephone Operator Saved by Two of Her Comrades at Coney Island.

Mary Cross, fifteen years old, of 20 Dennett Street, Brooklyn, a telephone operator in the Franklin Street central, Manhattan, was rescued from drowning at Coney Island yesterday by two other girls, Mary Duhley, eighteen years old, of 236 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, and Lottie Cummings, nineteen years old, of 55 Second Street, Brooklyn, also telephone operators.

The three girls, who are all said to be good swimmers, were in bathing off Steeplechase Walk when Miss Cross, who was some distance from shore, suddenly threw up her arms and sank. Her two companions at once swam out, seized her as she came up the second time, and, after a long struggle, brought her to shore. The girl was revived by several life guards and Dr. Kane of the Emergency Hospital.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY DROWNS.

Child of Capt. Dillon Falls Off a Wharf at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Patrick Dillon, the seven-year-old son of Capt. Patrick J. Dillon of the steamboat Maid of Kent, which runs between Stamford and New York, was found drowned this morning in the east front of the Stamford Harbor.

The little fellow was playing about the wharves all yesterday afternoon. He didn't return to his home, which is near by, for supper, and this caused his family alarm. Search was made, and his hat was found floating in the harbor. The channel was then dragged, and his body was found this morning by Capt. Jack Ryle.

Two New Yorkers Drowned.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Samuel and Lewis Scupper of 92 Columbia Street, New York, were drowned to-day while bathing in the Wallkill River, near here. The bodies were recovered three hours later.

PREACHER ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Said to Have Obtained Farm from Aged Parishoners and to Have Deeded It to the Lord.

Special to The New York Times.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Aug. 2—A bill in equity filed here yesterday, alleges that the Rev. Hiram Kerr has deed the property of Mr. and Mrs. James Cochran, members of his church, to "God, the Father, Jesus Christ, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

Mr. and Mrs. Cochran in their bill allege that they are old and had the utmost confidence in the preacher. They claim Kerr traded them a stock of goods for a valuable farm, alleging the goods invoiced $10,000, when they were not worth $2,000. The petitioners allege that "the said Kerr, conscious of the fraud he has perpetrated on them, and in order to protect himself against the consequences of the said fraud, and to curry favor with the people after said fraud, to wit on the 4th of July, 1903, impiously pretended to have deeded the farm to God, the Father, Jesus Christ, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in consideration of many mercies received in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged."

In this deed he makes himself, his wife, and family the Lord's trustees to manage the said farm, and under the influence of a science left in him and knowing that he had defrauded petitioners in their old age out of all their support he provided in said deed that petitioners should have a home on the farm during their lifetime.

Kerr is prominent as a minister, and the petition has caused a great sensation.

To Construct the Moffett Railroad.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Mr. Streeter of the firm of Streeter & Lusk, Chicago and Denver contractors, received a telegram while in this city to-night to the effect that his firm had obtained the contract for constructing the Moffett Railroad that is to be built from Denver to Salt Lake City. The new railroad will cross the Rocky Mountain range at the head of South Boulder Creek, and is considered a most difficult piece of engineering work.

W. & J. SLOANE

CLASSIC FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices During August

Although it is well known that our Sales Floor contains many rare pieces of Foreign Furniture brought over to serve as models for our special order work, yet valuable as these are for examples, we prefer to dispose of them each year, making room for new importations, and avoiding repetition in design. We have made no special purchases at reduced prices for this sale, but from our large collection we have chosen many of the best pieces, and, beginning August 3rd, we will offer them at *one-quarter off the selling prices*, and in some instances at a larger reduction.

Mention should be made of a number of rare side-boards in the styles Jacobean, Sheraton, Adam, Georgian and Colonial. There are besides, reproductions of many famous Chairs and Cabinets in museums and other important collections.

We shall place upon our Floor, in addition to the above, some special factory made Bedroom Furniture, which we do not usually carry in stock, but which has been manufactured for us in connection with various large contracts.

This sale offers a most unusual opportunity during the month of August for securing pieces of artistic merit at exceptionally low prices.

Broadway and 19th Street

NAVAL WAR GAME TO-DAY

Rear Admiral Sands Will Attack the New England Coast.

Defending Fleet Will Be Commanded by Rear Admiral Barker—Manoeuvres Will Last a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The naval war game of the United States Navy will begin at sunrise to-morrow morning and will continue a month. The "enemy," especially prepared for the manoeuvres of the North Atlantic fleet, will steam out of Frenchman Bay at 5 o'clock, to make preparations for the operations against the New England coast. The squadron which will attack the United States will be under the command of Rear Admiral Sands. It is said his fleet will consist of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas and three torpedo boat destroyers.

The enemy will be given a start until Wednesday noon, and then the defending fleet, under Rear Admiral Barker, will put out to sea to begin the search problem. Admiral Sands and his fleet will try to make a landing and establish a foothold. If they are in any port for five hours without being discovered they will win the victory; if they fail, the victory will go to the defenders. Admiral Barker will have his choice of the remaining ships, and he will probably take all of the vessels except those which have masts. He will have with him in his fleet Rear Admirals Wise and Coghlan.

The commanding Admiral moved his flag from the Illinois to the Kearsarge yesterday, and the pride of the navy will be flagship of the fleet upon which rests the safety of the coast.

There was a little trouble about Police Headquarters at 7 o'clock to-night. One of the officers of the local police force arrested a jackie for getting into a fight and a number of his comrades came to the jackie's rescue. The policeman called for help, and soon the entire force of the Bar Harbor police was on the scene.

The officers had to draw their revolvers to keep the crowd back, and put their man to the station with considerable difficulty. There the sailors renewed the attack, and the officers formed a line in front of the station doors with drawn revolvers. The officers, however, soon decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and released their prisoner.

When he came out the sailors cheered him lustily and escorted him down the street. This is the first serious disturbance that the sailors have caused since they came into port.

MORE FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Lowlands Under Water from Lindsborg to Ellsworth—Crops Suffer Severely.

SALINA, Kan., Aug. 2.—A rainstorm which occurred to-day flooded the lowlands and valleys from a point near Lindsborg, northwest to Ellsworth, doing much damage. The valley northwest from Lindsborg is all under water, and at Carnerio, Brookville, and Bavaria the water is from one to two feet deeper than during the recent flood. At Carnerio the streets were flooded and the water reached the platform of the Union Pacific Station. Residences in the lower part of the town are from one to three feet under water.

Twelve miles of the Union Pacific tracks west of Brookville were swept off the roadbed, and the Union Pacific passenger due here at midnight last night arrived at noon to-day having come over the Missouri Pacific tracks from Ellsworth. The storm caught the train at Arcola, east of Ellsworth, and for part of the way back to Ellsworth the passengers got out and assisted in the work of cribbing the track. Much damage to crops will result.

LOUIS DE FOREST ARRAIGNED.

Newport Resident Pleads Not Guilty of Interfering with Fire Department —Released on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Louis De Forest, son of George De Forest, was at the police station this morning at the regular session of the police court to answer to a charge of interfering with the Fire Department in the performance of its duty. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail to appear at the hearing, which was set down for Friday, Aug. 7.

Mr. De Forest yesterday rushed his automobile to the scene of a fire and stopped it right in front of the house that was burning. When the firemen expostulated with him he declined to move the machine, and had a hot argument with a policeman who took him to the station.

RUNAWAYS IN THE PARK.

Scared Cab Horse Upset Runabout, Injuring Man and Woman and Stampeding Second Horse.

While driving northward on the east drive in Central Park the horse attached to a cab driven by James Elliott bolted yesterday afternoon.

The bolt came so suddenly that Elliott was thrown from his seat, and the horse and cab sped north at a terrific pace.

About Eighty-sixth Street the animal encountered the team and runabout driven and owned by Henry Hirsh, proprietor of the Westerly Hotel, Fifty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. With Mr. Hirsh was his wife.

Mr. Hirsch and his wife were thrown out into the road by the upsetting of their vehicle and their steam started to bolt down the drive.

Bicycle Policeman Grentson, attached to the Arsenal Station, caught the team and then sped away after the original runaway, which he also stopped.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch scrambled to their feet. Mrs. Hirsch escaped without serious injuries, but her husband complained of injuries to his hip. They refused to make a complaint against Elliott, who had been arrested, and left for home.

TEXAS EXPRESS RATES CUT.

Railroad Commission Orders a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. in Existing Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—The Railroad Commission's new tariff of Texas express rates, which was promulgated last evening, is a reduction of about 15 per cent. in existing rates in Texas. The new tariff will cause a heavy decrease in the gross receipts of the Wells-Fargo, the Pacific, and the American Companies which operate in Texas.

The Railroad Commission also issued an order requiring all express companies operating in this State to maintain general offices in Texas.

Invalid Bookkeeper a Suicide.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—William Emerick, twenty-nine years of age, a bookkeeper, of East Forty-third Street, New York, killed himself last night at the home of his father-in-law, John Gallagher, at 94 Oak Street, this city, by drinking carbolic acid. For about two years Emerick had been ill and had spent most of his time in hospitals. He spent last night with the rest of the family, and seemed in better spirits than usual. He leaves a wife and two children.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Alteration Sales

and a great round-up of Remnants, odd lots, etc., brought to light by stock-taking just completed, offer extraordinary inducements to buyers on Monday and the balance of the week.

Short Lengths of Silks.

Plain and fancy weaves in black, white and colors—lengths ranging from one yard up, at, per yard..... 35c

Formerly 59c. to $1.50.

Short Lengths of Trimmings

Of every description, including Appliques and Persian Bands, at, per yard..... 49c

Formerly 98c. to $2.98.

Short Lengths of Laces, Lace Nets and Embroideries.

All styles and widths, in lengths from 1½ to 4½ yards,

AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

Short Lengths of Wool Dress Fabrics.

Including nearly every weave that is popular this season, in colors and black—lengths from 1½ to 8 yards,

AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

Short Lengths of Wash Fabrics.

Consisting of Dimities, Lawns, Linens, Organdies, Fleck Suitings and others—all this season's styles and colorings—lengths from 2 to 12 yards,

AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Want a Free Port at Bordeaux.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A congress organized in the Department of Gironde to promote an Anglo-French commercial rapprochement to-day resolved in favor of the creation of a free port at Bordeaux and advocated negotiations with England, the United States, and Russia for commercial treaties covering long periods. The basis of the movement is the promotion of the wine trade with Great Britain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Fire to-day partially destroyed the foundry and storehouse of the White-Warner Company, causing a loss of about $50,000. It also damaged the sheds of the People's Coal Company, adjoining, to the extent of $4,000. More than one hundred employes of the White-Warner Company will be thrown out of employment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6:34 A. M.—Prospect Avenue; J. M. McMahon; damage, $125.

7:25 A. M.—327 East One Hundred and Seventh Avenue; Sebastian Espinoi; damage, $50.

10:25 A. M.—204 Madison Street; Isaac Schutsky; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—178 Front Street; D. Winsel; damage, $5,000.

1:35 P. M.—204 East Forty-eighth Street; T. J. McMahon; damage, $100.

2:40 P. M.—407 Fifth Street; Fitts Fitzhe; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—300 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Jacob Wein; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—123 West Forty-second Street; Traitel Brothers; damage, $50.

9:35 P. M.—Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—2,218 Third Avenue; Haspell & Newday; damage, $10.

7:00 P. M.—302 East One Hundred and Second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—409 East Twenty-fifth Street; Carl Schultz; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—797 Columbus Avenue; Edward Bloits; damage, $5.

9:40 P. M.—1,446 Avenue A; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:15 P. M.—313 Fifth Avenue; Dennis Lee; damage, $50.

RIOTING BOYS CORRALLED

Seventeen Mischievous Lads Arrested on Elevated Train.

With Stones, Green Apples, and Burs Had Made Life Miserable for Passengers and Third Avenue Dwellers.

The police of the Morrisania Station last night arrested seventeen boys on the Third Avenue elevated railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The arrests followed a prolonged riot on board an open car of a train that came to a stop on the down trip at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where the reserves of the Morrisania Station were waiting for the boys.

For the past two months a gang of forty or fifty boys have made a practice of annoying passengers on trains, pedestrians on the sidewalk on Third Avenue, and persons living in flats along the route by throwing green apples, pebbles, and burs. Detectives McKnight and Nevins and Chief of Detectives Tolwell of the Interborough Railway Company are the complainants against the boys.

The prisoners, seventeen in number, those over sixteen being in the Morrisania Station House and under sixteen in care of the Children's Society, are as follows:

Lewis Van Teller, George Montandres, William Deckenheim, Philip Theisenbrand, John Soldo, William Boyle, Samuel Hutt, John Robinson, Israel Kursing, Peter Bennett, John McGurby, Henry Wynn, William Gaston, George Sherring, Samuel Spitel, Julius Rahles, and Morris Sussman.

The greatest excitement attended the rush made by the police on the train carrying the fifty youthful miscreants, and as evidence, a barrel of green apples, a peck of pebbles, and a package of chestnut burrs were taken by the police.

The railroad detectives watched the movement of the crowd of boys from noon yesterday, when the boys began to congregate at the Bedford Avenue Station, the last station on the Third Avenue Road. Little groups of boys rode up and down the line all the afternoon, and about 6 o'clock the augmented gang of fifty took a train from Bedford Avenue. The railroad detectives were on the same train. The boys occupied an open car. The train had not gone far, when green apples began to pass through the air, into flats through open windows, breaking panes of glass, and persons passing on Third Avenue and cross streets were saluted with apples, pebbles, and burrs.

The police of the Morrisania Station were notified by telephone to have several policemen at the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street Station when the train arrived there. A dozen bluecoats were on hand, and when the train arrived the police made a rush for the car on which the boys were. But the lookout for the boys had discovered the presence of the police.

No sooner were the sliding gates of the car opened than boys of all sizes and ages dropped off the car and down onto the elevated structure, braving the third rail, and scampering down toward One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and some slid down the pillars of the structure. Passengers who had been molested by the boys, joined in the chase, and finally seventeen boys were rounded up.

The police could not get the women who had burrs tossed into their hair to make a complaint against any of the boys.

When the boys boarded the train they carried the green apples in paper bags.

GOEBEL MURDER TRIAL.

Ex-Secretary of State Powers of Kentucky, Twice Convicted, to be Tried a Third Time.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 2.—The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers as accessory before the fact to the murder of Gov. William Goebel will begin here to-morrow before Judge Robbins at a special term of the Scott Circuit Court.

All the other trials of Powers, Howard, and Youtsey, who are now serving life sentences for conspiracy, were before Judge Cantrill of this circuit. Both sides claim to have much additional evidence, and it is thought the hearing will continue all this month.

Powers has been convicted twice and sentenced for life both times. Jesse Howard, who is charged with doing the shooting, also awaits a new trial.

ERIE LAID FORBIDDEN TRACKS.

Restraining Injunction Ignored in Case of Extra Line Along Passaic River.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Erie Railroad had for a long time been trying to get a double track along the Passaic River in the rear of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where it had a single track. This track had to be used for freight and passenger service by the Newark Branch. Recently when the company attempted to lay a double track the Cemetery Association obtained an injunction restraining further progress with the work. Last night, despite the injunction, a gang of 300 laborers was suddenly dropped from cars and went to work. By the time the Cemetery Association had called the police the 1,500 feet over the disputed point had been laid, and the laborers had left. A hot legal fight will now ensue, and somebody may be jailed for contempt.

SIOUX INDIANS IN STRAITS.

Man and Wife Left Behind by a Show in Trenton, N. J., to Bury Papoose Are Now Penniless.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Richard Allen and his wife, full-blooded Sioux Indians, are in financial straits, having been left here by the Pawnee Bill show. They were compelled to remain behind the show because of the serious illness of their infant, which died yesterday. Mrs. Allen is ill from worry, and she has appealed for help to Overseer of the Poor Vandenbergh.

"My husband," she said, "and I are from the Rosebud Agency. When my little boy died we had no money to get him a coffin or to bury him. Your city physician did all he could to prolong the baby's life, but the Great Spirit took him from us. Since then I have suffered much, and my husband, although sick, has trudged the streets trying to get work. He is good and honest and not afraid to work.

"We will never go out with a show again after we get back to the agency. We are now living in a little shanty at 7 Heath Alley. As soon as I get better I will work so that we can save money to get back to our own country."

A local undertaker will bury the remains of the papoose in the city burying grounds, and Dr. Vandenburgh, who gave the woman an order for food and medicine, will continue to help the couple until they get work.

Girl Says Wooer Threatened Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Fritz Schmidt, a baker, was held in $800 bail for the Grand Jury by Justice of the Peace Bassert to-day charged with threatening to kill Miss Katie Rausch, twenty years old, because she refused to marry him. Miss Rausch was employed as housekeeper for Schmidt, who is a widower, and has three small children. So determined was the baker in his attentions that the young woman concluded to have him haled to court.

Man Found Dead in Subway.

With the ribs crushed in and scalp cut, the body of Simon Gratton of 106 West Ninety-ninth Street was found at the bottom of the Rapid Transit subway excavation at the corner of One Hundred and First Street and Broadway early yesterday morning by William Cherry of 105 West Ninety-eighth Street and William Coke of 108 West Ninety-ninth Street. The police of the West One Hundred and First Station believed the man came to his death by falling into the excavation.

X RAYS INJURED EDISON.

Inventor's Eyes Were Weakened and Assistant Lost an Arm in Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, according to his business manager, Walter S. Mallory, who was seen to-night, has entirely recovered from a slight injury to his eyesight, which he believes was caused by exposure to the Roentgen rays while making some experiments over two years ago. But one of his assistants, Clarence Dally, is not so fortunate, and within the past few weeks has suffered the amputation of his right arm and is threatened with the loss of the other arm. It is believed that Mr. Dally was injured by the rays at the time the damage was done.

Mr. Edison and Mr. Dally, who was an assistant in the glass department, were conducting a series of experiments to determine what, if any, physical effect the Roentgen ray had on an object upon which it was directed. The experiments were protracted for a considerable period of time, and in the course of time Mr. Edison, so Mr. Mallory says, complained of pains and dimness of vision in the left eye. He became convinced that the trouble arose from exposure to the Roentgen rays and discontinued the experiments, and after being treated by an eye specialist soon recovered so that his eyes are perfectly normal, with the exception of a slight near-sightedness which has troubled him for many years.

Dally continued the experiments, and presently complained of numbness in his arms, and particularly in the right arm. The trouble increased, paralysis developed, and about a month ago the limb was amputated.

Two fingers have been removed since then, and Dally is now recuperating at Woodbridge. He may have to lose his other arm. The experiments were discontinued without the desired information being secured.

A hospital physician who uses the X ray frequently said yesterday that it was very unlikely that the rays had affected Mr. Edison's eyes other than to change the focus following too close application in a trying light by a man of Mr. Edison's age. That a man should lose his arms was possible if they should be burned in his experiments, and the arm had become infected, resulting in blood poisoning.

CONVICTS STILL AT LARGE.

Bodies of Two Militiamen Killed in Saturday's Fight Recovered—Another Skirmish Reported.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Aug. 2.—The convicts who escaped from Folsom prison are still at large. The five who engaged in a fatal fight with pursuers at the Grand Victory mines last night have not been seen to-day and apparently have made a successful retreat.

The dead bodies of Festus Rutherford and W. C. Jones, the two militiamen who were shot by the outlaws, were found this morning where they had fallen. Jones had served in the Philippines as a member of the First Tennessee and the Thirty-seventh Volunteer United States Infantry. Gill, the national guardsman who was shot through one lung, is now expected to recover.

Another victim of the convict chase was Philip Spinger, a resident of this district. He is deaf, and, failing to respond to an order to halt, was fatally shot by a picket early this morning.

A report received this evening states that four convicts, not believed to be the same who ambushed the officers last night, were discovered to-day near Lotus, in the Weber Creek district, by a posse. A number of shots were exchanged, but so far as known without result.

SPEEDWAY TROTTERS OUT.

West Wilkes Leads Freeland and Red George in Two Fast Heats.

Close and exciting finishes marked many of the brushes trotted and paced on the Speedway yesterday morning. The three old rivals for trotting honors, West Wilkes, driven by Luke Burke, Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, and George Huber's sorrel gelding Red George, 2:27¼, met for the first time in weeks and stepped two of the fastest and best heats of the day. Some difficulty was experienced in getting them away on even terms, but once away they trotted head and head to the first quarter post, where Freeland assumed the lead.

Entering the stretch Red George made a desperate effort to recover lost ground, but broke, and lost a dozen yards before he settled to his gait again. Freeland looked like a winner until Mr. Burke began to ply the whip with the result that West Wilkes lengthened his gait and, overhauling his rival foot by foot, won by a nose.

So elated was Mr. Burke with this victory that he immediately challenged his competitors to a second heat and both assented.

At the quarter post Red George was leading, but as the trio entered the stretch West Wilkes and Freeland closed in on either side of Red George, and they stepped nose and nose to within a few yards of the wire. Here a touch of the whip and a word of encouragement sent West Wilkes out in front, and he passed the wire a head to the good.

Christopher Hackett's two pacers, King Tom, 2:19¼, and Helen H., were in fine form and paced three fast heats. Elmer Stevens's trotter, Gray Billy, won two straight heats from the black trotting stallion Dirego, driven by W. L. Simon, and the speedy little trotter, Messenger Boy, 2:20, driven by Sigmund Hersig, won a pretty heat from the trotter Starbright, driven by J. Ford. Morris Jones's trotter, Ed. Locke, 2:12½, did some fast work.

Others who participated in the sport were Charles C. Nichols, driving the trotting team composed of Bessie B. and Mate; W. F. Kilpatrick, driving the black trotter Royal Rose, 2:20; Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smiles, 2:21½; George Coleman, driving the old trotting favorite Kingwood, 2:17; Thomas B. Leahy, driving the black trotting mare Princess Pique; Frank Townsend, driving the pacing mare Edna L.; Charles P. Sackett, driving the pacing team composed of Jack Crawford, 2:24¾, and John Crawford, 2:26¾, and John C. Kilbryde, driving a team of bay trotters.

HORSE SHOW WINNERS.

Dr. Wentz Scored Eleven Firsts at Long Branch and Over $1,200—A. G. Vanderbilt Got $225.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 2.—Now that the Monmouth County horse show is over the followers of the sport are figuring on who won the greatest honors. Dr. John L. Wentz's success is still the talk of the "horsey" people at the hotels and around the dinner table. He repeated his luck of last season, winning eleven blue ribbons and half as many, if not more, of reds, together with $625 in prize money. This does not include his two-thirds winning share in the challenge cup, which is worth more than $623, making his aggregate winnings over $1,200. His amount is over one-fifth of the whole number of prize values.

G. Trowbridge Hollister is in second place with six blue ribbons and $500. Mrs. A. De Cernea, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Dr. William K. Weedend, and John Spratley were close exhibitors for third honors, but Mrs. De Cernea leads with two reds and two blues and $300. Mr. Spratley won $300. Dr. Woodend $290, and Mr. Vanderbilt $255. Mitchell Harrison, L. J. Holloway, and H. L. Toplitz are close up for fourth place, with Mr. Holloway and Mr. Harrison tied with $175 each. Mrs. John Gerken failed to get a blue ribbon. She got two or three reds and $100, but much to her chagrin failed to get a coveted prize.

Veteran Cyclers in Century Run.

The grand annual veterans' century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America was held yesterday over the regular Long Island century course. There were over 100 riders, and about six divisions. The fast division, which was the last away, had all the racing members of the club.

The principal event was the road race from Massapequa, L. I., home to the Bedford Rest. Charles Mock had an easy time, winning first prize. The others finished as follows: H. Van Den Dries, A. Miller, O. Johnson, J. G. Kopsky, Thomas Shortell, M. Salter, G. Parden, R. Fuller, and C. S. Schnell.

Furniture purchased during the August Sale will be held for delivery awaiting the customer's pleasure. Immediate delivery, if desired, to all points on Long Island and the New Jersey Coast; also on purchases of $5.00 or over throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

FIFTH FLOOR.

TO-DAY BEGINS OUR FIRST

Midsummer Sale of Furniture.

It is a year now since we launched this Furniture business. The opening marked an innovation in retailing. Never before had so perfect a stock, aptly priced, been housed in such commodious quarters.

The introduction presaged success. Folk predicted it from the very nature of things. Neither they nor we guessed wrong. The furniture store has had a steady, healthy growth; it is a very active and alert one-year-old.

To-day another step forward. The store marches on toward new laurels and greater conquests. The yearly midsummer sale takes its proper place as an event without parallel. It is a selling movement broad in scope, supreme in character and extraordinary in the low pricing of things.

ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR.

EVERY PIECE BEARS THE IMPRINT OF

Simpson Crawford Company Merit

No maker will deny that it is hard to sell us furniture. No inferiority is tolerated. We demand perfection—and get it. No furniture is too good for us to sell, if rightly and honestly made. Our outlet is perennial and exhaustive.

But this August Sale marks a new epoch.

It is not a sale such as is common to the trade at this season. It is not a combination of wood and veneer and glue fashioned into form—to impress the public with the cheapness of things and inflate the August business. Instead, it is our regular sorts of Furniture at prices which are only possible in February and August, when we buy immense quantities at about the cost of material and making and save you the ordinary profits of business.

In No Other Store Will Prices Be Anywhere Near as Low—Quality Considered.

Rockers.
Golden oak and mahogany finish, highly polished wood seats; some with large arms, others with small brace arms. Reduced from $3.25 to
$2.00.

Arm Chairs.
Golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished wood seats; some with large arms, others with small brace arms. Reduced from $3.25 to
$2.00.

Morris Chairs.
Golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; hair filled cushions, stitched edge. Reduced from $12.50 to
$8.50.

China Closets.
Golden oak, highly polished, round ends, very handsome design. Reduced from $22.00 to
$15.00.

Odd Dressers
in all the popular woods and finishes.

Golden Oak—
At $8.50—regularly $12.50.
At $10.00—regularly $15.00.
At $12.50—regularly $17.00.
At $15.00—regularly $20.00.
At $18.00—regularly $25.00.
At $55.00—regularly $70.00.

Four Woods—
At $24.50—regularly $35.00

Oak and Mahogany—
At $28.50—regularly $36.00

Mahogany—
At $40.00—regularly $58.00.
At $85.00—regularly $105.00.
At $112.00—regularly $135.00.

Mahogany, Oak, and Bird's-Eye Maple—
At $74.00—regularly $98.00.

Chiffoniers.
Golden Oak—
At $5.00—regularly $7.50.
At $6.00—regularly $8.00.

Golden Oak, with Mirror—
At $8.50—regularly $11.00.
At $11.00—regularly $16.00.

Extension Tables.
Golden Oak—
At $8.50—regularly $13.75.
At $12.75—regularly $15.50.
At $15.00—regularly $19.50.
At $19.00—regularly $24.00.
At $24.00—regularly $29.50.
At $49.00—regularly $57.50.
At $82.50—regularly $95.00.

Flemish Oak—
At $27.00—regularly $35.00.
At $36.00—regularly $45.00.
At $40.00—regularly $49.00.

Mahogany—
At $58.00—regularly $69.00.
At $100.00—regularly $122.00.
At $115.00—regularly $140.00.

Dining Chairs.
Golden Oak—
At $1.75—regularly $2.25.
At $2.00—regularly $3.00.
At $2.50—regularly $3.50.

Golden Oak, with Leather Seat—
At $3.00—regularly $4.50.
At $3.50—regularly $5.00.

Weathered Oak, with Leather Seat—
At $6.75—regularly $8.50.
At $10.50—regularly $12.75.

Mahogany, with Leather Seat—
At $14.50—regularly $17.75.
At $18.50—regularly $23.00.

Parlor.
5-PIECE SUITES
At $27.50—regularly $35.00.
At $30.00—regularly $45.00.
At $40.00—regularly $55.00.
At $48.00—regularly $66.00.
At $55.00—regularly $80.00.
At $65.00—regularly $85.00.
At $80.00—regularly $100.00.

3-PIECE SUITES
At $18.50—regularly $25.00.
At $22.50—regularly $30.00.
At $27.50—regularly $35.00.
At $30.00—regularly $40.00.
At $35.00—regularly $50.00.
At $45.00—regularly $58.00.
At $62.00—regularly $74.00.
At $70.00—regularly $90.00.
At $88.00—regularly $110.00.

Sideboards.
Golden Oak—
At $17.50—regularly $25.00.
At $24.00—regularly $31.00.
At $27.50—regularly $35.00.
At $31.50—regularly $40.00.
At $38.00—regularly $45.00.
At $45.00—regularly $56.00.
At $56.00—regularly $69.00.
At $75.00—regularly $90.00.
At $95.00—regularly $115.00.

3-Piece Bedroom Suites.
Golden Oak—
At $15.50—regularly $20.00.
At $27.00—regularly $35.00.
At $30.00—regularly $37.00.
At $32.00—regularly $39.50.
At $44.00—regularly $55.00.
At $48.50—regularly $59.00.
At $50.00—regularly $70.00.
At $67.50—regularly $78.00.

Natural Ash—
At $39.00—regularly $48.00.

Bird's-eye Maple—
At $78.50—regularly $90.00.
At $85.00—regularly $94.50.

Mahogany—
At $90.00—regularly $110.00.
At $112.00—regularly $135.00.

5-Piece Bedroom Suites.
Dresser.....at $216.00—reg. $275.00.
Bedstead....at $192.00—reg. $245.00.
Chiffonier...at $175.00—reg. $225.00.
Dress. Tab...at $115.00—reg. $150.00.
Che. Mirror..at $110.00—reg. $145.00.

China Closets.
Golden Oak—
At $15.00—regularly $22.00.
At $19.50—regularly $27.00.
At $27.00—regularly $34.50.

Our Special Couch.
The frames are handsome in design, solid oak, highly polished, upholstering is the perfection spring work, the construction is perfect, covering the best quality Wellington or Rookward velours. Reduced from $20.00 to
$12.50.

Dining Room Chairs.
Quartered oak, highly polished, handsomely carved back, claw feet, closely woven cane seats. Reduced from $3.00 to
$2.00.

Dressers.
45 inches wide, full swell front, French bevel mirror 24x30 inches, dust proof drawers, made in golden oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple and curly birch. Reduced from $35.00 to
$24.50.

Brass Bedsteads.
1¾-inch posts, solid T ball joints, all sizes. Reduced from $33.00 to
$21.50.

3-Piece Parlor Suite.
Handsome design, mahogany finish frames, choice of covering. Reduced from $43.00 to
$27.50.

Parlor Suites.
Five pieces, handsomely carved frames, guaranteed upholsterings, covered in satin damask or Verona. Reduced from $85.00 to
$60.00.

Extension Tables.
Golden oak, 42-inch top, can be extended to six feet, very heavy legs. Reduced from $13.75 to
$8.50.

Chiffoniers.
Swell front, French legs, French bevel mirror, golden oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple and curly birch. Reduced from $33.00 to
$24.00.

SARATOGA RACING OPENS

Unusual Number of Fast Horses for This Month's Events.

Africander a Doubtful Starter in $12,000 Handicap To-day—Winnings of Leading Stables.

Everything pertaining to racing will centre in Saratoga to-day, and though some grumbling is heard against the arrangement of racing dates that closes New York City for practically the entire month of August, the professional racing men almost unanimously have accepted the situation, and last night most of those to whom racing is necessary departed for the new scene of action. To-day, with the last of the great events for horses of the mature division, the Saratoga Handicap, worth $12,000, as the special attraction, the Saratoga Summer meeting opens, to continue for twenty-two days, or until Aug. 27, after which the racing will return to New York.

The field named to run for the Saratoga Handicap falls a little below expectations both in number and quality. The champion of the West, McCheaney, is the most notable absentee, though there are many patrons of the turf who feel quite as much regret that Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, is not included among the eleven horses named to run for the big prize over the trying course of a mile and a quarter. Africander is among the lot announced to start, but by the statement of C. F. Dwyer, who, with S. Deimel, owns the Hampton Stable and so controls the destiny of Africander, the splendid three-year old may be considered as a very doubtful starter. The colt was left in the race in the hope that there might be rain and a muddy track, and it was not intended that he should run unless the going was heavy.

The very condition that would induce the owners of Africander to send him to the post, however, would keep the grand four-year-old Waterboy, accepted as the champion of his age for the East, in his stable, so that it probably will suit a greater number if the weather is fair and the track fast. The worth of the stakes, $12,000 guaranteed, is considerably less than the values fixed for the Spring handicaps of the metropolitan racing.

Straight through the Saratoga meeting big values are in evidence, and the great sums that the more important stakes will be worth to the winners have been the cause of such a rush to Saratoga on the part of horsemen as never before was experienced.

It is probable that Saratoga this Summer will entertain more horses of every class than ever before in the history of racing there. Directly after the close of the Jamaica race meeting Saturday a special train of twelve cars, all loaded to the limit with race horses, pulled out from the Long Island track and started for the new battleground.

The schedule of stakes for the entire Saratoga meeting and the value of the fixtures, approximated, except where the worth is guaranteed, is as follows:

Monday, Aug. 3.—The Ballston Cup, four-year-olds and upward, $5,000; The Flash, two-year-olds, $5,000; The Saratoga Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $12,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—The Alabama, fillies three years old, $5,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—The Seneca, three-year-olds, $2,500.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—The Spinaway, fillies of two years old, $14,000.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Overnight Event.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—The Saratoga Special, two-year-olds, $20,000; the Travers, three-year-olds, $10,000.

Monday, Aug. 10.—The Catskill, three-year-olds and upward, $3,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—The Delaware, three-year-olds and upward, $2,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—The United States Hotel Stakes, two-year-olds, $10,000.

Thursday, Aug. 13.—The Amsterdam, three-year-olds and upward, $3,000.

Friday, Aug. 14.—The Troy, two-year-olds, $3,000.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Beverick, four-year-olds and upward, $2,000; the Hopeful, two-year-olds, $25,000; the Saratoga Champion, three-year-olds and upward, $7,000.

Monday, Aug. 17.—The Kentucky, fillies two years old, $3,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—The Merchants' and Citizens', three-year-olds and upward, $10,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Kenner, three-year-olds, $5,000.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—The Albany, two-year-olds, $4,000.

Friday, Aug. 21.—The Huron, three-year-olds, $5,000.

Saturday, Aug. 22.—The Shillelah, four-year-olds and upward, $4,000; The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, two-year-olds, $10,000; The Saratoga Cup, three-year-olds and upward, $5,000.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Morawk, three-year-olds, $2,500.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Champlain, three-year-olds and upward, $3,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The Adirondack, two-year-olds, $3,000.

Thursday, Aug. 27.—The Saranac, three-year-olds, $5,000.

The close of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Summer meeting brought the Eastern racing season to the half-way point, and it set the turf statisticians figuring on how the important establishments stand up to the opening at Saratoga. For the place of leader on the Eastern turf up to the day of the close of the Jamaica races the contest was a close one between the stable of William C. Whitney and the modest establishment known as the Hampton Stable, owned jointly by Charles F. Dwyer and Simon Deimel, who practically have depended on one horse for the conspicuous place they hold. Mr. Whitney has a shade the advantage, though he leads the Hampton Stable by less than a thousand dollars, the total sum earned by his stable to date, having been $61,763, while the Deimel and Dwyer establishment has to its credit $60,840, gained almost entirely by the splendid colt Africander. That Mr. Whitney will improve his lead on the Hampton stable in the Fall seems almost certain, as he has many two-year-olds to race in the rich produce stakes, but the achievement of the Hampton stable so far has been a most notable one.

The third largest winner on the list is August Belmont, who has $49,040 to his credit, most of which was won by the swift Hastings colt Magistrate, the star of the early season among the two-year-olds. Fourth comes the stable of J. R. Haggin, with a total of $46,310, the winnings of Waterboy being responsible for the great part of the sum. The next largest winners and the sums that have been credited to them by the various associations of the East are: F. R. Keene, $30,045, and J. R. Keene, $8,165, giving the Keens stable a total of $38,710; Frank Farrell, including the earnings of the horses raced in the name of Mrs. Frank Farrell, $34,975; S. S. Brown, $32,830; the Gougharee Stable, $31,220; the Westbury Stable, $31,200; E. R. Thomas, $30,045; W. C. Daly, $28,690; Alex Shields, $25,550; Sydney Paget, $22,835; the Mexican Stable, $22,205; M. Murphy, $18,150, and Julius Fleischmann, $12,920.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Chuctanunda and Cobourg, 126 pounds each; Gay Boy and Runnels, 119 each; King Pepper, 116; Leonora Loring and Saddusee, 114 each; East of Warwick and Yardarm, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston Steeplechase Cup, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field. The Virginian, 154 pounds; Double Thong, 153; Rock Storm, 149; Tea Below Zero, 148.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Ormonde's Right, 126 pounds; Orthodox, Strephon, Juvenal Maxim, Moharib, Stalwart, Reliance, Montrose, Tipperacne, Precious Stone, Rapid Water, and Redman, 117 each; Euphrata, Dimple, and Applause, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, $12,000 guaranteed value; one mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Weight.	Rider.
Waterboy	4	127	Odom
Hernia	4	126	Rice
Gunfire	4	122	C. Burns
Reno	4	120	Bullman
Africander	3	119	H. Cochran
Goldsmith	4	114	Redfern
Caughnawaga	4	109	Jenkins
Disadvantage	4	107	Fuller
Hunter Raine	4	104	Hicks
Injunction	5	103	Gannon
South Trimble	5	98	Robbins

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Juvenal Maxim, 110 pounds; Arsenal, 107; Lapcote and Yo Sin, 106 each; Gracie B., 104; Bluhm, Tommy Rot, Long Distance, and Jolly, 102 each; Chinoque and Red Light, 99 each; Brooklyn, 97; Magdalin, Lady Anastas, and For Luck, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile. Kalif, 123 pounds; Blackander, 112; Easy Street, 109; Tipperacne and Gold Belt, 106 each; Somerset and John Barleycorn, 101 each; Caithness and Eva Russell, 98 each; James F. and Dinkais, 95 each.

A WEBER PIANO PROPOSITION.

Realizing the number of MUSICAL PEOPLE who desire an ARTISTIC PIANO of the HIGHEST GRADE and yet can hardly afford to pay the full price of a new instrument, we make this MIDSUMMER PROPOSITION. We have a number of SLIGHTLY USED WEBER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS. We have marked them at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES

SELECT YOUR INSTRUMENT and then describe to us your OLD PIANO and we will make you AN HONEST ALLOWANCE for it in exchange. We also have in addition to our own pianos

An Excellent SOHMER UPRIGHT,
A Number of WHEELOCK UPRIGHTS,
A Large sized BARDMAN UPRIGHT

and several cheaper Upright Pianos, with a number of Square Pianos of well-known makes. Call this week or write for particulars.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
108 5th Ave., Cor. 16th St., - - New York.

Arnheim's Great Semi-Annual Remnant Sale!

This isn't an assemblage of rags and tags, odds and ends and leave-overs that we are offering you, but new spic-span woolens specially designed for summer wearing. Cloths such as other tailors only show you at the very start of the season. An array greater than any ten tailories can display. There are cheviots, wool crashes, serges and homespuns. Plain blacks and blues and every novelty effect that can catch the fancy of a well-dressing man. They're woolens that belong in suits worth all the way up to $40. We will build them in the way we tailored when we received the full value of the garments. We will ask you $15 if you want a full suit. $11 if you want just coat and vest, and $4 if you just want trousers.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

$30 COLORADO AND RETURN

Daily from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via the Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Railways.
Correspondingly low rates from all points.

One Night to Denver

from Chicago and the Central States, two nights from the Atlantic Seaboard via the Colorado Special, leaving Chicago 6.30 p. m. daily; buffet smoking and library car, dining car, free reclining chair cars and drawing-room sleeping cars through to Denver. A second fast train leaves 11.30 p. m., with additional service of Pullman tourist sleeping cars daily, Chicago to Denver, only $2.50 double berth.

All agents sell tickets via the
CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE
For particulars address
H. A. GLOSS, 461 Broadway, or
E. TENBROECK, 287 Broadway.

KENT'S ROTARY
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES.
100,000 in use in European hotels and families.
LEWIS & CONGER
120 and 122 West 42d Street, and 125 West Forty-first St., New York.

REYNOLD'S
GOUT Specific
Few persons need suffer if confined by Gouty Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

Theodore Roosevelt Spychalski Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt Spychalski, the remaining boy of the quadruplets born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Spychalski, died to-day of cholera infantum. The other boy, Samuel Jones, died last Tuesday. The two girls are also ill, but will probably recover.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

THE AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE

Particular Mention Number One:

$35,000 Worth of Parlor Furniture To Be Sold for $17,500 -:-

This is the opening gun of the August Furniture Sale. The mere general announcement, made on Saturday, that the greatest furniture occasion of the year had begun, was sufficient to attract hundreds of interested house-furnishers, present or prospective.

But today we proceed to details, in the forefront of which comes this most important announcement of about Thirty-five Thousand Dollars' worth of Fine Parlor Furniture at precisely half its value.

The furniture is the handsomest and finest that one of the very best and longest established manufacturers produces; and comes to us by virtue of one of the happy trade incidents which enter so largely into the success of this movement.

You may have seen the equals of these pieces on our floors at full prices—you will see their likes again, also at full prices, when this Sale is over. *Now* you can have them for half.

A remarkable feature of the offering is its scope and variety. Hardly two suites or pieces are alike. It is therefore important to be prompt, to secure first choice of the fine pieces. Included are—

Three and Five-piece Suites, in mahogany, imitation mahogany and gold frames.
Easy Chairs, in leather and other materials.
Parlor Chairs. Reception Chairs. Corner Chairs. Odd Sofas.

Specimen details follow—it is of course impossible to catalogue the list:

PARLOR SUITES

At $16, from $32—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, tapestry cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, tapestry cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, tapestry cover.

At $29, from $58—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, damask cover.

At $30, from $60—Three-piece Suite; muslin cover.

At $32.50, from $65—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, tapestry cover.

At $35, from $70—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, hair cloth.

At $37.50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, damask cover.

At $45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $100—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, damask cover.

PARLOR SUITES

At $52.50, from $105—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, embossed velour cover.

At $100, from $200—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, embossed velour cover.

GOLD PARLOR SUITES

At $80, from $160—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $85, from $170—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $87.50, from $175—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $87.50, from $175—Three pieces, tapestry cover.
At $90, from $180—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $100, from $200—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $100, from $200—Two pieces, satin damask cover.
At $107.50, from $215—Three pieces, satin damask.
At $110, from $220—Three pieces, satin damask cover.
At $125, from $260—Three pieces, tapestry cover.
At $130, from $260—Three pieces, embossed damask.
At $150, from $350—Three pieces, tapestry cover.
At $150, from $350—Three pieces, damask cover.

ODD PARLOR CHAIRS

At $4, from $8—Inlaid Corner Chair, tapestry cover.
At $8, from $16—Parlor Chair, damask cover.

ODD PARLOR CHAIRS

At $9, from $18—Corner Chair, haircloth cover.
At $9.50, from $19—Arm Chair, haircloth.
At $10, from $20—Parlor Chair, damask cover.
At $10, from $20—Arm Chair, wood seat, mahogany finish.
At $11, from $22—Mahogany finished Rocker, damask cover.
At $11, from $23—Mahogany Art Nouveau Arm Chair.
At $12, from $24—Carved Rocker, mahogany finish, tapestry cover.
At $12.50, from $25—Turkish Chair, tapestry cover.
At $13.50, from $27—Reception Chair, damask cover.
At $14, from $28—Mahogany Corner Chair, haircloth.
At $16, from $32—Mahogany Parlor Rocker, tapestry cover.
At $16, from $32—Mahogany Rocker, embossed velour cover.
At $20, from $40—Mahogany Arm Chair, tapestry cover.
At $21, from $42—Mahogany Arm Chair, damask cover.
At $20, from $40—Mahogany Reception Chair, tapestry cover.

ODD PARLOR CHAIRS

At $22.50, from $45—Large Arm Chair, tapestry cover.
At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair, damask cover.
At $26, from $50—Large Arm Chair, tapestry cover.
At $30, from $60—Mahogany Arm Chair, damask cover.

Odd Pieces of Gold Parlor Furniture

At $22.50, from $45—Gold Chair, damask cover.
At $23.50, from $45—Gold Divan, damask cover.
At $25, from $50—Gold Arm Chair, damask cover.
At $26, from $52—Gold Arm Chair, damask cover.
At $37.50, from $75—Gold Piano Bench, satin damask cover.
At $40, from $80—Gold Arm Chair, damask cover.
At $55, from $110—Gold Fireside Chair, tapestry.

ODD SOFAS

At $16, from $32—Mahogany-finished Divan, tapestry.
At $35, from $70—Carved Sofa, embossed velour.
At $37.50, from $75—Mahogany Divan, damask cover.

ODD SOFAS

At $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Sofa, damask cover.

At $55, from $110—Art Nouveau Sofa, rug cover.

At $37.50, from $75—Virginia Sofa, tapestry cover.

ODD MORRIS CHAIRS

At $8.50, from $17—Weathered oak Morris Chair; green velour cushions.

At $10, from $20—Oak Morris Chair, figured velour cushions.

At $13.50, from $27—Mahogany Morris Chair, figured velour cushions.

At $16.50, from $33—Mahogany Morris Chair, figured velour cushions.

At $20, from $40—Mahogany Morris Chair, figured tapestry cushions.

The Midsummer Upholstery Clearance

From the housekeeper's point of view this movement is admirably timed. Just when stirring economies are announced in Furniture, comes her chance to plan at the same time for the Lace Curtains, Portieres and other Upholsteries she may need in the decoration of the house, at the same sort of price-reductions.

And it does not detract in the least from the worth of the upholsteries thus offered, to say that they are reduced to make room for incoming Fall stocks. Women know that style-changes in such staple goods are often merely technical; and, as far as condition is concerned, these offerings are as fresh and perfect as though they had come in but yesterday.

Here's today's instalment of news:

LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point—in white, full size—
At $4.50, $5.50, $7, $8.50 and $15 pair, regularly $6.75, $8.50, $10.50, $13.75 and $22.

Irish Point—ecru size—
At $2, $3, $3.25 and $5 pair, regularly $3, $4.25, $4.50 and $7.50.

Renaissance—
At $3.25, $3.75, $5, $12.50, up to $27.50 pair, regularly $3.50, $4.75, $7.50, $15.75, up to $41.50.

Real Arabian—
At $4.50, $7, $10.50, $15, up to $30 pair, regularly $6.75, $10.50, $16, $22.50, up to $45.

PORTIERES

Some of our best Tapestries, Damasks and Armures are selected carefully, and made up under our own supervision in our own workrooms, are lined with same class of materials, harmonising in quality and color. Edges are neatly trimmed with silk cord binding, specially made to match colors in fabrics. Some of their prices:

Now $12, $12.75, $17, $19, $22.50, $29, $32.50 pair, were $17.50, $18.50, $23, $25.50, $30, $38.75, $47.

Armure Portieres—the mercerized kind—with a silky appearance. Prettily figured in solid colors; fringed top and bottom; some with borders.

At $6.25 pair, from $6.75 and $7.25.

Heavy Imported Tapestry Portieres—mostly Oriental in design and colorings; suitable for hangings or couch covers. Prices were $14.75 and $18.50 pair, now all at $10.50 pair or $5.25 each.

Plain Moire Portieres—corded edge, at $7.75 pair, from $10.50.

Cut Velvet Portieres—handsome curtains, elaborately designed; at $13.50 pair, instead of $18.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

WALL and DRAPERY HANGINGS

Handsome coverings for favorite pieces of furniture which are perfectly good in frame, but shabby in appearance. We have expert workmen who will cover the furniture in best manner. Fabrics, too, for coverings and hangings. The fabrics in this offering are the most desirable sorts, and many handsome things are among them.

Tapestries—several kinds in the lot—At 40c, 90c, $1.25, $1.35, $1.40, $1.50 and $2.75 yard, from 25c, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60, $2, $2.25, $4.25.

Jutes—striped and figured—
At 50c and 80c yard, from 70c and 90c.

Silk Damasks and Armures—
At $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2, $2.75, yard, from $2.25, $2.35, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $4.35, $5.50.

Third floor.

Linen Sheets and Pillow-Cases

It's the height of comfort to sleep between linen sheets. These are of grass-bleached Belgian linen, of a sturdy, long-wearing quality, and, together with the Bolster and Pillow-cases, are especially moderately priced:

Sheets, 72x90 in., three-quarter bed size, $3.75 pair; finer quality, $5 pair.
Sheets, 90x90 in., full bed size, $4.50 pair; finer quality, $6 pair.
Bolster-covers to match 22½x72 in., 32 pair; finer quality, $3.50 pair
Pillow-cases to match, 22½x36 in., 31 pair; finer quality, $1.50 pair.
Other Linen Sheets, of hand-loom woven Moravian grass-bleached linen: 70x90 in., at $4 pair.

Third floor.

But, important as this offering of Parlor Furniture is, it is but an incident in the tremendous sweep of the August Sale. For

Half a Million Dollars' Worth Is Represented in This Display

Not all here, of course, at one time—the whole WANAMAKER STORE could hardly contain that much furniture. Our warehouses are filled with it. Carloads are hurrying to us from the manufacturers—arriving daily. It all means to you that

This August Trade Sale Presents the Broadest Variety of Good and Fine Furniture Gathered Together in Any One Store at Any Time of the Year! -:- -:- -:- -:-

Furniture that you wouldn't hesitate to buy at regular, full prices—but which you can buy today, tomorrow, through the whole month of August, and save a quarter, a third, one-half on the usual cost.

The earlier you come, the better and broader the choosing, though the whole month will be crowded full of interest. Here is some of today's general Sale news:

Brass Bedsteads

$16, from $24—4 ft. 6 in. size
$18, from $28—4 ft. size
$20, from $30—4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$22, from $32—4 ft. 6 in. size
$25, from $35—4ft. 6 in. size
$30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size
$35, from $45—4 ft. 6 in. size
$40, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. size
$45, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size
$50, from $70—4 ft. 6 in. size
$60, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. size
$65, from $90—4 ft. 6 in. size
$70, from $100—4 ft. 6 in. size
$75, from $110—All sizes
$80, from $130—One pair, 3 ft. 6 in. size
$90, from $125—4 ft. 6 in. size
$100, from $140—One pair, 3 ft. 6 in. size
$120, from $165—One pair, 4 ft. 6 in. size
$22, from $30—Brass Cribs, 3 ft. 6 in. size
$25, from $35—Brass Cribs, 3 ft. 6 in. size
$30, from $42—Brass Cribs, 3 ft. 6 in. size

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

$6, from $9—White enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. size
$10, from $16—Blue enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. size
$10, from $22—Fancy enamel, 3 ft. size
$13.50, from $20—Fancy enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. size
$13.50, from $27—Fancy enamel, 6 ft. 6 in. size
$14, from $25—Cream enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. size
$16, from $22—Fancy enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. size

Toilet Tables

$12, from $19—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Mahogany
$15, from $20—Bird's-eye maple
$16, from $24—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Mahogany
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $35—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Mahogany
$37, from $48—Mahogany
$38, from $50—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany

Bureaus

$8, from $10—Golden oak
$14, from $20—Natural birch
$16.50, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Natural birch
$20, from $27—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple

Bureaus

$24, from $32—Curly birch
$24, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$26, from $35—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$31, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $50—Golden oak
$37, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $60—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

$14, from $21—Golden oak
$17, from $24—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $36—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $32—Curly birch
$24, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$32, from $46—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$60, from $75—Mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany
$82, from $105—Mahogany
$107, from $175—Mahogany

Sideboards

$18, from $25—Golden oak
$25, from $36—Golden oak
$27, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$42, from $67—Mahogany
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$60, from $75—Golden oak
$60, from $80—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$80, from $105—Mahogany
$85, from $130—Golden oak
$100, from $150—Mahogany
$110, from $160—Mahogany
$110, from $150—Golden oak
$120, from $170—Golden oak
$267, from $375—Golden oak

China Cabinets

$12, from $16—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$26, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$27, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $45—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $70—Mahogany

China Cabinets

$60, from $85—Golden oak
$65, from $90—Mahogany
$65, from $90—Golden oak
$70, from $125—Mahogany
$82, from $120—Weathered oak
$85, from $125—Mahogany
$87, from $150—Mahogany

Extension Tables

$15, from $20—Weathered oak
$15, from $20—Weathered oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $31—Golden oak
$23, from $30—Weathered oak
$25, from $36—Weathered oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$25, from $50—Golden oak
$25, from $50—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$60, from $115—Mahogany

Music Cabinets

$14, from $22—Mahogany, carved.
$17.75, from $27.50—Mahogany, carved.
$19, from $28—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$20, from $30—Mahogany, carved.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, porcelain decorations.
$30, from $60—Mahogany, porcelain decorations.
$35, from $65—Mahogany, porcelain decorations.
$40, from $95—Mahogany, hand-painted.

Couches

$6, from $9—Divan in denim
$10, from $14—Box Couch in denim
$12, from $16—Velour
$18, from $18—Box Couch in figured muslin
$13, from $18—Embossed velour
$14, from $18—Embossed velour
$15, from $20—Box couch; denim
$18, from $25—Tapestry
$17, from $25—Box Couch in fancy muslin
$20, from $30—Moquette
$20, from $35—Green cretonne
$25, from $35—Linen velour
$30, from $45—Embossed velour
$45, from $70—Imported velour

Bookcases

$17, from $23—Golden oak
$20, from $32—Mahogany
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$27, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $40—Weathered oak
$35, from $46—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Weathered oak
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $70—Golden oak
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany
$85, from $120—Mahogany
$100, from $140—Mahogany

August Offerings of Mattresses, Springs and Pillows -:- -:-

Comfortable, trustworthy bedding plays an important part in the household equipment; and these offerings of our best grades of Mattresses, Springs, Pillows and Bolsters are complementary to the August Furniture Sale, and at corresponding price-savings.

The Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters are made in our own factory by careful workmen, and in making and materials are the same sorts that we ordinarily sell at considerably higher prices. But during this month, following special prices rule:

MATTRESSES

At $20, worth $25—Pure white horse-hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.

At $15, worth $20—Soft black horse-hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.

At $12, worth $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.

At $9, worth $12—Good mixed hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.

At 7, worth $9—Layer Cotton Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 1 part, 45 lbs.

The above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.

Fourth floor.

BED SPRINGS

At $8.50, worth $10—Rabbet edge upholstered top Box Springs for metal bedsteads; full size, 54 x 75 in.

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered top Box Springs, for wood or metal bedsteads.

At $4.25, worth $5—Woven wire Springs; maple frame, adjustable ends.

At $4, worth $4.50—Woven wire Springs; steel frame.

PILLOWS and BOLSTERS

At $1.88, worth $2.25—Extra selected geese Feather Pillows; 20x30 in., 2½ lbs.

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected geese Feather Pillows; 22 x 30 in., 3 lbs.

At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected geese Feather Bolsters; 20 x 56 in., 5 lbs.

Blankets and Comfortables

Here are several offerings of Blankets, Bedspreads and Comfortables, at prices that parallel in interest the other important August Housefurnishing news we tell today:

Blankets

At $3, regularly $3.50—The "Sterry" Blanket; made with spool cotton warp, and lamb's-wool filling; 60 x 80 in.

At $3.90, regularly $4—The "Sterry" Blankets, 70 x 82 in.

At $3.85, regularly $4.25—The "Ridgewood" Blanket; made with spool cotton warp, and lamb's-wool filling; 60 x 84 in.

At $4.50, regularly $5—The "Ridgewood" Blanket, 70 x 82 in.

Bedspreads

At 75c, regularly 85c—Crocheted Bedspreads, for single bedsteads.
At 75c, regularly 95c—Crocheted Bedspreads, for double bedsteads.
At $1.30, regularly $1.50—Marseilles Bedspreads, for single bedsteads.
At $1.75, regularly $2—Marseilles Bedspreads, for double bedsteads.

Comfortables

At 65c, regularly 90c—Silkoline-covered Comfortables, for double bedsteads.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TENNIS CUP IN DANGER

American Team Admitted to be Weaker Than Englishmen.

Doherty Brothers in Prime Condition for the International Games This Week at Longwood.

Lawn tennis followers in America have never before held such gloomy views on the eve of an international competition. The feeling is that the Britons will succeed in lifting the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup in the matches that begin to-morrow on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston.

Few are found who are willing to assert that the American trio of William A. Larned, Robert D. Wrenn, and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., will be strong enough to hold the cup in this country for another year. It is surely obvious that the team is not up to the standard of a year ago. Larned appears to be the only man who is playing consistent tennis, and his victory in the Eastern championship singles over the Philadelphia, William J. Clothier, proved that after years of patient work on the courts Larned has attained a place from which it would be difficult for even Whitman, at his best, to overthrow him. Because of this excellence of form Larned is expected to win both of his matches in the singles, in which he will meet R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

The other player on the American side who will play in the singles will probably be Bob Wrenn, unless he shows a return of malaria that he has been suffering from recently. Both in the Eastern championships at Longwood and at Nahant last week, Wrenn failed to show at his best. His errors were costly for he could not seem to get the ball in the right places. Close study of his game suggested that his eyesight is somewhat defective, and this was the opinion of many who witnessed the efforts of the old champion.

While George Wrenn has never been regarded as the skillful expert that his brother Bob has been in days gone by, he is, at the present time, the steadier of the pair, so in the event of Bob Wrenn not being in good trim George Wrenn may be put into the singles. This is the matter that causes the Americans uneasiness, for they do not believe that George Wrenn can defeat either of the Dohertys.

Although the Wrenns were beaten by the combination composed of R. F. Doherty and Harold S. Mahoney last Saturday, the victory was by the narrowest sort of a margin. Only three games separated the winners and the losers, the Britons having scored 26 games of the five sets and the Americans 23. It was the steadiness of the Englishmen that gained the victory for them, and it was of the same sort that they played with such exasperating coolness last year. The ability that they possess to hold themselves in reserve is the very quality that the followers of the sport believe will carry them through to triumph in the series at hand.

That the Englishmen are pleased with the good prospect of winning is evident from their actions. They are good sportsmen enough not to speak of the work of the men who will contest with them, and have refused to be drawn into any critical controversy as to what they regarded as the merits of the two teams. Capt. Collins has carefully looked after his men, and it must be admitted that the Dohertys and Mahoney have come up to the eve of the contest in the finest form of condition. Capt. Collins has but one fear, and that is that the weather may come off humid and hot. He says that if it does his men will not be worth a candle, and that they will be as good as beaten before they step upon the courts.

So many things may happen to influence the playing of the matches that the balance that is now on the side of the challenging Englishmen may swing over to the Americans. One thing is certain, that if the cup is destined to leave this country, the land that first offered it for competition, it will be given ungrudgingly to the Dohertys, for they have won the respect of the hearts of the many players who have sought to win it.

Under the form of agreement by which the cup was first offered the nation winning it must take three out of the five matches of the series. The series which begins to-morrow will be the third for the trophy, and will consist of four matches in the singles and one match in the doubles. Two of the singles matches will be played at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, two of the Americans meeting two of the Englishmen. On Wednesday at the same hour the match in the doubles will be played, and on Thursday afternoon the remaining two contests in the singles will complete the series.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLE RACES.

Bardgett Wins Ten-Mile Handicap Easily at Belleville—Fenn Beats Lawson and Kramer.

Walter Bardgett, the Buffalo racing cyclist, starting from the 320-yard mark, made a runaway of the ten-mile professional handicap which was the principal event of the cycling meet at the Hillside track, Belleville, N. J., yesterday. He obtained such a large lead early in the race that the scratch men were unable to catch him at the finish. He won by 200 yards. The real racing, consequently, was for second and third place. Lawson beat Kramer by a length and a half.

The third-mile professional race resulted in a similar manner, as W. C. Fenn sprinted on the track stretch and obtained a safe lead. Lawson and Kramer were so occupied in watching each other that they did not realise that Fenn was getting away from them until too late, and the Connecticut rider drove by Hewitt Lawson, beating Kramer for the place by half a length.

A two-mile amateur handicap was won by Joseph Fogler of Brooklyn, and the two-third-mile amateur event was won by "Teddy" Billington, the Vallsburg champion. The summary follows:

One-third of a Mile, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, second; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—0:40 4-5.

Ten Miles, Professional, Handicap.—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (320 yards); Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, (scratch,) second; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch,) third; John Bedell, Lyndhurst, N. J., (80 yards,) fourth; Marius Bedell, Lyndhurst, N. J., (240 yards,) fifth. Time—24:38 1-5. Lapped winners: King, 9; Bardgett, 8; Hadfield, 2; Krebs, 2; Mahoney, 2; Bedell, 2; Coyle, 2; Galvin, 1; Guery, 1.

One-Third Mile, Novice.—Won by E. J. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Lamp, Newark, N. J., second; F. Arnold, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—0:46.

Two-thirds Mile, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vallsburg, N. J.; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Joseph Fogler, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., third; D. J. Quille, Bayonne, N. J., fourth. Time—1:46 2-5.

Two-mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Fogler, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards;) D. J. Quille, Bayonne, N. J., (60 yards,) second; James Zanes, Newark, N. J., (60 yards,) third; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:09 4-5.

Kruger Wins Points in Star A. C. Games.

W. Kruger did the best work at the point games of the Star Athletic Club, held at Celtic Park yesterday. Kruger and Hussey are within a few points of each other, and they both did good work to gain a lead, Kruger got first place in two events. In the 100-yard dash he defeated his closest rival, Hussey, by a few inches. In the 600-yard handicap Kruger, with fifteen yards, made a runaway race of it. Hussey got second place in the 100-yard dash, and third in the 600-yard run, 3. For was the only scratch man to win a race, that being the one mile and a half. Foy also finished second in the running high jump. P. McDonnell put the 12-pound shot thirty-one feet. W. Kaifer only had to clear the bar at four feet six inches to win the running high jump, as he had six inches handicap. The summary:

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Donnelly, (12 feet,) with an actual put of 31 feet; P. McDonnell, (12 feet,) with 12 feet, second; T. Whitfield, (6 feet,) with 24 feet, third.

600-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Kruger, (4 yards;) P. X. Hussey, (3 yards,) second; D. J. Donnelly, (6 yards,) third. Time—1:10 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Kaifer, (6 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 6 inches; J. Foy, (2 inches,) with 4 feet 8 inches, second; J. Fortune, (scratch,) third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Kruger, (scratch;) G. McGowan, (scratch,) second; J. Nugent, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:01 1-5.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Foy, (scratch;) C. Butler, (150 yards,) second; M. Sammis, (60 yards,) third. Time—7:14.

SMITH & MABLEY
7 Mad. Cor. 45th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V. Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago by Defeating Cincinnati Leads New York for Second Place in National League.

Four major league championship baseball games were decided yesterday. In the National League race Pittsburg beat St. Louis easily in the first game of a double-header, but rain caused the second contest to be called during the second inning. Chicago defeated Cincinnati, scoring a shut-out, and breaking away from the tie with New York for second place.

Through the defeat of the Detroit team by the St. Louis nine yesterday the New Yorks are now in the first division, holding fourth place in the American League pennant race. Rain prevented a double-header between the Detroit and St. Louis teams on the grounds of the latter, only one game being decided. The Chicago Americans shut out the strong Cleveland team by the score of 2 to 0.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

Pittsburg, 13; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Beats St. Louis with Ease—Cincinnati Shut Out by Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—By batting Dunleavy and Rhoades out of the box, Pittsburg won the first game from St. Louis to-day. Hans Wagner, Pittsburg's shortstop, established a fielding record, taking care of thirteen chances without an error. Rain stopped the second game in the second inning when each side had made a run. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	4	1
Pittsburg	13	17	1

Batteries—Dunleavy, Rhoades and Ryan; Kennedy, Neil and Smith and Weaver. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CHICAGO, 5; CINCINNATI, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Cincinnati's errors lost the game to-day. Both pitchers were in fine form, but Wicker had the better of it. Seymour played so poorly in the field that he was sent to the bench. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	3
Chicago	5	6	1

Batteries—Harper and Peitz; Wicker and Kling. Umpire—Mr. Morsa.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	56	29	.659	Brooklyn	41	44	.482
Chicago	55	30	.647	Boston	36	46	.439
New York	50	36	.581	St. Louis	32	47	.367
Cincinnati	47	44	.516	Philadelphia	31	57	.365

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis Beats Detroit and Second Game Called on Account of Rain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—St. Louis won the first game from Detroit to-day, the second being stopped in the second inning by a severe thunder storm. Sudhoff pitched for St. Louis in the opening game and had the best of Kissinger all around. Donovan had St. Louis 1 to 0 when the second game was called. Attendance, 9,500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	3	0
Detroit	1	3	0

Batteries—Sudhoff and Kahoe; Kissinger and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO, 2; CLEVELAND, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago again shut out Cleveland to-day in a game full of excellent hitting and sensational fielding. The visitors excelled in fielding and the locals in hitting and base running. White and Pearson both pitched great ball, although the latter was relieved in the seventh by Joss in hopes of stemming the tide. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	6	0
Cleveland	0	5	0

Batteries—White and Slattery; Pearson, Joss, and Abbott. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	66	37	.629	Detroit	49	52	.500
Philadelphia	52	36	.591	Chicago	39	45	.464
Cleveland	45	41	.523	St. Louis	38	46	.452
New York	41	40	.506	Washington	28	58	.326

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Washington.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Eastern League Game.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	9	2
Montreal	1	7	6

Batteries—Walsh and Spiesman; Wheiler and McCauley.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Binghamton, 12; Syracuse, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Elmira, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 2.

GOLF CHAMPION COMING.

Miss Adair, Briton's Leading Woman Player, Will Visit America This Fall.

Miss Rhona Adair, the woman champion golfer of Great Britain, will visit America this coming Fall, probably arriving in time to go to Chicago and watch the play of the leading women golfers in this country during their annual National championship. The latter event will begin on Sept. 25 at the Chicago Golf Club. Miss Adair will be the guest during her visit here of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, at Haverford, near Philadelphia.

Miss Adair will be the most prominent woman golfer from the other side ever to visit America. She has won the British golf championship twice, her first triumph being in 1900 on the Westward Ho links, when she beat Miss Norvis by 4 up and 5 to play, and this year at Portrush she beat Miss F. Walker-Leigh by 4 up and 3 to play.

Miss Adair is a native of Ireland, and most of her playing is done on the Royal Portrush links, where she met Mrs. Frances C. Griscom, the former National champion of America. The present visit is indirectly due to the golfing friendship formed then.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Games.

H. C. Canty did the best work at the point games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club yesterday at Maspeth, L. I. He won the one-mile from scratch, defeating G. M. McGowan, also scratch, by about four feet, and again defeated McGowan in the running broad jump. The 100-yard dash was won by McGowan, who had four feet handicap. Nugent, on scratch, finished second. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by G. McGowan, (4 feet;) J. Nugent, (scratch,) second; H. C. Canty, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. C. Canty, (2 inches,) with an actual jump of 18 feet 11 inches; G. W. McGowan, (scratch,) with 18 feet 11 inches, second; J. Nugent, (5 inches,) with 18 feet, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. C. Canty, (scratch;) G. McGowan, (scratch,) second; J. Nugent, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:01 1-5.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M., American League Grounds, E. 1. v. Philadel'a, Bway & 160th St. —Adv.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 116 RETAIL BRANCHES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Coffees—a Sale.

The sale of Coffees for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday includes our Best Mocha and Java, Best Maracaibo, and Golden Santos. In their respective qualities grown, and the prices are much the lowest anywhere. These Coffees are crisp and fresh roasted and may be had in the bean or fresh ground.

Best Mocha & Java, lb., - 21c
Best Maracaibo, lb., - - - 17c
Golden Santos, lb., - - - 10c

1 lb. Full Cream Cheese and package Macaroni—both 15c

Cocoa.
Walter Baker & Co.'s ¼-lb. tin..... 16c
Peerless ½-lb. tin..... 15c

Package Smoked Beef and Package Uneeda Biscuit—both 15c

XXX Laundry Soap, 9 cakes.....	25c
Coney Island Soap, 13 cakes.....	25c
Clenewell Washing Powder, the best cleanser, 6-oz. pkge, 2c.; lb. pkge, 5c.; 4-lb. pge....	15c
Washing Fluid, bottle.....	7c
Violet or Concentrated Ammonia, bottle.....	10c
Witch Hazel—Best quality, ½-pint bottle.....	12c
Golden State Asparagus—Large, tender, stalks, can.....	25c
English Mustard—¼-lb. can.....	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar—Best quality, qt. bottle.....	7c
Chloride of Lime—In zinc can.....	5c
Peerless Worcestershire Sauce, equal to finest imported; ½-pt. bottle, 8c.; pt. bottle....	13c
Pearless Catsup, the very best made; ½-pt. bottle, 8c.; pint bottle.....	15c
Lazenby's English Pickles, patent top bottle.....	15c
Liberty Pickles, extra quality, all kinds, bottle.....	12c
R. and R. Pickles, packed in best quality vinegar; all kinds; bottle.....	9c
Olives, fancy Queens, bottle, 8c., 10c., 15c. and.....	25c
Stuffed Olives, bottle, 10c. and....	19c
Ice Cream Salt, 10-lb. sack.....	10c
Maclaren's Imperial Cheese, club size, jar.....	9c
Blue Ribbon Salt, will not cake, in moisture proof carton, 2 lbs.....	5c
Black Pepper, fresh ground, ¼-lb. can.....	8c
Pearl Tapioca, lb. pkge.....	8c
Blue Ribbon Farina, lb. pkge.....	8c
Triumph Oats—The finest rolled white oats, pkge.....	10c
Salad Oil—Domestic, best quality, quart bottle.....	15c
Olive Oil—Lucca, the best imported, ¼-pint bottle, 21c.; pint bottle.....	35c
Peterman's Roach Food, can, 5c. and.....	10c

Special.
3 lb. can Baked Beans,
3 lb. can Tomatoes,
Can Fancy String Beans;
The 3 cans..... 25c

Soaps.
Cake Fels-Naptha Soap,
Cake Fancy Toilet Soap,
Cake Fairy Soap;
The 3 cakes..... 10c

Peas.
Diamond Brand, new canning, sifted Early Junes;
3 cans..... 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Bread.
Made by N. Y. Bread Co., Largest and best loaves in the city;
3 loaves..... 5c
Quaker, Rye and Vienna, loaf..... 3c
Mother's or Cottage, loaf..... 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

HANDBALL GAMES.

Many Lovers of the Sport at the Brooklyn Court—Jersey City Matches.

A large number of the Brooklyn Handball Club players took part in yesterday's games at the Degraw Street court, Brooklyn, and the attendance was more representative than on any Sunday during the last three months. "Phil" Casey, the retired champion, returned from the Adirondacks on Saturday, having fully recovered from his recent illness. His homecoming was the occasion for the large gathering of members and visitors yesterday, as all were anxious to congratulate him on his quick recovery. Following are the scores of the games played:

Robert Howe	18	21	21
Connor Boyle	21	18	16
George Brown	17	21	21
H. Laubier	21	10	9
James Downer and William Stewart	21	16	21
A. Pitcher and William Henry	18	21	16
James Donohue	21	21	21
Robert Howe	1	19	16
John Taugney and M. McAvoy	16	21	17
Thomas Dooley and R. Dadley	21	17	21
Dr. Shay	21	16	18
M. Ryan and John Tully	18	21	21
H. Laubier and J. Devlin	21	21	21
E. Lee and Thomas Maguinnes	16	18	19
John Prout	21	16	21
Simon Henry	16	21	15
Paul Schultz	21	16	16
John Collins	18	21	21

A stake match between Charles Golden and Arthur Martin was to have been the feature at Egan's Jersey City court yesterday, but owing to the non-appearance of the former the match was forfeited to Martin. Several fast games were decided during the day, the scores of which follow:

T. Jackson	16	21	21
T. McCabe	21	15	18
C. Cannon and S. Barber	21	21	21
A. Martin and J. Delury	16	17	20
W. Waldron	16	21	21
G. Cullen	21	19	17
B. Logan and F. Keegan	20	21	21
J. Flaherty and J. Egan	21	17	16
P. Rokhoff and W. O'Keefe	21	21	21
G. Nees and J. Dobbins	11	18	19
F. McCabe and T. Jackson	21	19	21
J. Flaherty and A. Krebs	19	21	19
G. Barber and W. O'Keefe	21	19	21
B. Devlin and C. Cannon	19	21	19
G. Cullen and E. Butler	21	21	21
W. Waldron and T. Kelly	18	14	20

SIR THOMAS AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Sir Thomas Lipton boarded his special train to-night to return to New York after a day of sight-seeing, including a jolly reception by the members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Accompanied by his party Sir Thomas visited the falls and the Sister Islands above them. Later he inspected the big electric power plant and then went for a trolley ride past the falls and up to Lewiston, where he boarded one of the Niagara Navigation Company's steamboats for Niagara-on-the-Lake, to which place the Canadian yachtsmen had brought their defender of the Canada's Cup, the Strathcona.

Upon his arrival at Niagara-on-the-Lake Sir Thomas was greeted by Commander Jarvis and the Canadian yachtsmen. After luncheon the yachtsmen drank a toast to Sir Thomas's health. In responding he said:

"Our good friends, the Americans, have a wonderful boat in the Reliance, but we have a bit of a wonder, too. I am glad to have this opportunity on British soil of testifying to the very many courtesies and kindnesses I have received from your good neighbors, the American people, and of stating that there are no better nor truer sportsmen the world over than your good friends across your frontier. If an error was ever made it would be in favor of the foreigners. For good sportsmen give me the American people. I hope to come to Toronto and bring that cup after the races."

Sir Thomas returned to Niagara Falls by trolley through the Great Gorge and left for New York at 9 P. M. on the Lehigh Valley special.

CLOSE ROAD RACE CYCLING.

William A. Boyden was the winner of the fifty-mile road race held yesterday on Staten Island, over the Boulevard course, from South Beach to Tottenville and return. The race was under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. Boyden won by about a half a wheel from F. Poole, who was second. Boyden and Poole fought it out on the road for the last hundred yards, and Poole did the pacing until about ten yards from the finishing point, when Boyden shot out and won. Boyden had a twelve-minute handicap, and soon cut down the riders who had the limit.

E. Sindle, from scratch, won the first time prize, covering the distance in 2:38:00 2-5; Poole got the second time prize, and W. A. Boyden got the third time prize. There was a large number of spectators at the finishing point.

The riders assembled at the Boulevard at 12 o'clock, but it was 2 o'clock before the first man got away. He was Frank Remington, probably the oldest road rider now in racing. He had 21 minutes' handicap. The others followed him in sections until 60 out of the 100 riders entered got away. The scratch men caught the bunch with the big limit after riding about 33 miles, and many thought that they would have the race between them, but there was a spill, and all the scratch men went down. C. A. Sherwood and C. E. Burch being badly cut. This accident put most of the scratch men out of the race. The leaders finished as follows:

	Handicap.	Finish.
W. A. Boyden	13:00	2:38:00 2-5
F. Poole	11:00	2:37:04 3-5
G. Wiley	14:00	2:41:30 2-5
J. Hughes	13:00	2:45:00 2-5
M. Eustes	8:00	2:50:00 4-5
H. E. Cranston	16:00	2:42:30
O. J. Stelb	10:00	2:42:01 1-5
E. Sindle	scratch	2:38:00 2-5
C. Zink	18:00	2:46:00 4-5
H. R. Smith	15:00	2:41:31 4-5
A. Eitner	16:00	2:41:18 4-5
H. C. Cook	14:00	2:52:46 2-5
Harry Early	12:00	2:52:40 2-5
H. Gadwalader, Jr.	14:00	2:51:07 1-5
C. Nerent	7:00	2:49:47
A. W. Sinclair	9:00	2:51:07
M. Saconick	9:00	2:51:07
C. Bergh	scratch	2:43:00 1-5
E. Leitzer	14:00	2:52:04 2-5
J. Hickey, Jr.	scratch	2:44:35 1-5

Bayswater Yacht Club Races.

The annual association race of the Bayswater Yacht Club, sailed yesterday on Jamaica Bay, off Bayswater, Far Rockaway, mustered three launches and sixteen sailboats. The contending fleet embraced yachts of the Bayswater, Jamaica Bay, Bergen Beach, and Old Mill Yacht Clubs. The course was triangular, four miles long, and the yachts went twice around. The wind was southwest and light, giving the boats a free reache on the first leg, a run on the second, and a beat on the third. The winning sailboats were the Elsa, the Ellsworth, and the Mae Louise. The Josephine was the winner among the launches.

Following is the table:

CLASS A—LAUNCHES.
Start, 4 P. M.

Boat, Owner, and Club.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Josephine, A. J. Bushman, J. B. Y. C.	5:20:09	1:20:09
Water Queen, L. Copleston, J. B. Y. C.	5:36:30	1:36:30
Lillian, M. W. Myers, O. M. Y. C.	5:32:36	1:32:36

CLASS D—Open Cats, 20 to 25 Feet.
Start, 4:15.

Elsa, J. Dobert, B. Y. C.	5:40:06	1:25:06
Tarpon, O. L. Ross, B. Y. C.	5:50:12	1:35:12
Belles, W. Smith, J. B. Y. C.	5:48:12	1:33:12
Ariel, W. P. Hewlett, B. B. Y. C.	5:47:10	1:32:10

CLASS B—Open Cats, 21 to 30 Feet.
Start, 4:30.

Muriel, O. Ellis, B. Y. C.	Disabled	
Ellsworth, J. Wilson, B. Y. C.	5:52:32	1:22:32
Florence, R. Goddard, B. Y. C.	Did not finish	
Lochinvar, J. F. Sabin, J. B. Y. C.	5:57:05	1:27:05

ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 4:30.

Petrel, O. Ellis, B. Y. C.	6:19:18	1:49:18
Antonia, M. Buckley	6:21:22	1:51:22
Mae Louise, A. G. Schurmann	6:12:00	1:42:00
Ripple, F. Jenkins	6:17:08	1:47:08
Lotus, W. Shilcock	6:17:08	1:47:08
Minerva, Russell Calvert	6:19:15	1:49:15
Devinia, E. M. Richmond	6:27:00	1:57:00
Paula, Raymond Calvert	6:13:18	1:43:15

After the finish, the one-design boats Minerva and Paula sailed a match race for a cup. The Paula won by a comfortable margin.

"Get the Habit."

$8

Homespun Points.

Ballyboffey Donegal Homespun—the special weave controlled by us in New York—is light in weight, durable, cool in material and color.

Only about 125 men's suits left in each store.

Want to close 'em out. Regular prices, $10 and $12.50.

Two-piece suits now $8

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES

279 Broadway,
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 6th Ave.
125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

GAS

A GOOD BREAKFAST

Including Hot Biscuits can be placed upon the table in just twenty minutes after lighting the gas if you cook on

A GAS RANGE.

SOLIDSILK

Black Cravats sail under true colors.

At all smart shops.

LOUIS AUERBACH, Maker,
842, 844, 846 Broadway.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, is the following:

By Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company, foreclosure sale. Bowne & Hennessy, referees. 419 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 103.8, six-story brick stone and tott building. Due on judgment, $24,121.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

190th St., near Lincoln Av., 4-story, 6 rooms each side; price $13,000; mortgage $7,000. John J. Hoehn, 260 9th Av.

A.—Near Madison Avenue, in the Nineties, choice 5-story triple flat; always rented; price only $26,000; investigate. Joseph P. Day, 522 5th Av.

Bronx.

For Sale—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., 2 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

HENRY M. SEELIG,
464 BEDFORD AVE., COR. 147TH ST., BRONX PROPERTIES EXCHANGED, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Full lot next to corner, 176th, Crotona Av.; cost cash to quick buyer, $1,600. H. A. B., 156 East 42d St.

$5 monthly, $420 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Anastasia, 749 East 177th St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Gentleman's country residence for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; lot 187x115 feet. Owner, Box 13, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Massachusetts.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Yorchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, boating, bathing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES, BELLE HARBOR.

The most desirable Seaside Resort on the Atlantic Coast. Situated within five minutes of the Rockaway Park Railway Station.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1806, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 1749—Cortlandt; or on the property at Belle Harbor.

HIGH-GRADE SHORE-FRONT PLOTS, consisting of 2, 3, or more lots, 23 minutes from N. Y., overlooking L. I. Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; dock on beach; privileges; $250 up; easy monthly payments. Also, several mansions loaned to build. Eaton, 134 East 125th St.

Lindenhurst, Convenient Station.—1,861 lots, $6,000; appraised $30,000; unparalleled bargain; communicate, John, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Fort Jefferson.—Some 743 acres woodland; have 093 acres. Gregory, James, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Address G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get their free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 66 Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES
wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; references, bonds.
COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOTKIN,
118 W. 134th St. Tel. 3128 J M'ged.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, Jr., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; phone 1819 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., phone 260 Cort.

Wanted for Cash—Any cheap lots, plots, old buildings or equities; must be cheap. Manhattan Island. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IDEAL SUMMER AND WINTER COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Beautifully situated new cottage, 10 rooms and bath; all latest improvements; nearly half acre grounds; situated in Bay Ridge Park, between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; would exchange for house in town. Apply Stewart, 92d St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Take Bay Ridge Av. car in Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
$4,700—$370 DOWN.
$30 PER MONTH PAYS ALL.
One block from Flatbush Av.; very pretty and detached house; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.

$1,350 Each.—Rare Bargain; 198x100 lots; finest central growing location; corner, side 39th St., 100 ft. east 5th Av. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn property sold quickly for cash. Ernestus Gulick Co., the Estate Agents, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sackman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105 Times.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Z 1-2) station, Erie R.R.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $6,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 12 rooms and bath; tube, double lot; plazza, trees; near Pilgrim Lake and ocean. G., Box 108 Times.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, at $5 per acre; payable, $1 weekly. Opportunity, Box 95, New York Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 5 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 118th to 119th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.,
FACTORY LOFTS, ALL BUILDINGS,
TEL. 6420—38, 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,600. The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.

Attractive offices, north light, 825 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator. Rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 106 East 27th St.; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

Entire 6-story building, No. 78 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 305 5th Av., or your own broker.

Factory loft, 30x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 423 West 54th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1827.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sale
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 West 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Ave., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.
For Sale.—Fancy team, suitable for advertising business or pleasure; all sizes and prices. Dr. O. C. Jackson, Breeder, 16 Division St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COOPER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. COOPER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 113 East 31st Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1903. EDWIN P. BEDELL, MARY W. COOPER, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. 7287-19weeks

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADV

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....135 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....49 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.70
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.00
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.30 per month.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

BROADWAY RAPID TRANSIT.

Of course property owners and merchants along Broadway do not want that thoroughfare dug up for the construction of the projected extension of the subway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, and, of course, Broadway is not going to be dug up. For one thing, public opinion will not permit it. But we think there is a better reason. It would be un-American to dig up Broadway and subject the people of the city to the immense annoyance, discomfort, and loss which the excavation would occasion. That may sound like a queer reason. But it distinctly is un-American, it is not characteristic of American genius to do a thing twice in the same way and by the same method. To the American engineer, artisan, or manufacturer the experience gained in doing a thing once in one way commonly discloses a better way of doing it. The subway now nearing completion has been constructed either as an open ditch or as an excavation so near the surface as to be bridged with planking, the progress of the work and the removal of the material interrupting business, interfering with traffic, and making the streets involved for the time being practically useless. Surely the art of building a subway must advance to a new stage through the lessons learned and the experience gained in this work. Contractors must devise new methods.

One method they have already at hand of which the success has been repeatedly demonstrated in the practice of engineers and contractors in other cities. They have simply to go further down, far beneath all sewers, pipes, and foundations, and run their tunnel there. If a subway is to be constructed along Broadway the Rapid Transit Commission may as well now make up its mind to adopt the deep tunnel plan. At any rate, it must dismiss all thought of open-cut excavation in Broadway. That will not be permitted. When Commissioner COLLIS tore up Fifth Avenue and for one entire Summer put it "out of commission," the public patience was exhausted; and the town has with difficulty and with much grumbling borne the later though necessary infliction of loss and hardship through the subway work. We have had enough. More subways we must have, but the engineers and contractors must contrive to build them with the attainable minimum of surface disturbance and confusion.

There is still another way of relieving the Broadway merchants and property owners. It is to run the subway down Seventh Avenue, where it ought to go, turning easterly at Fourteenth Street and continuing to the Battery under University Place. Along that route a four-track road can be built, supplying a west side express service from the Battery to Harlem. The Broadway extension is of most doubtful expediency. The Seventh Avenue extension is certain to be built some day. Why not adopt that plan now?

The Rapid Transit Commission is not shut up to any one bidder, any one contractor, or operating company. Let it prepare the plans and advertise for bids. The commission was constituted to meet a public need. It should meet it in the broadest way. The privilege of constructing and operating a west side express and way rapid transit tunnel would not go begging.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

The Assistant Attorney General is undoubtedly correct in saying that the case against the Northern Securities Company instituted by the Department of Justice, and now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court, is not parallel with the case decided by Judge LOCHREN, and that his decision for the company does not warrant the expectation that the decision already obtained by the Attorney General against the company will be reversed. Of course no such inference is warranted. In point of law, even if the two cases were parallel, the decision got by the Government is of greater authority than this later one, and is not affected in the least by it.

At the same time this is to be remarked: Though the case before Judge LOCHREN was based on the charge that the company had violated the law of the State of Minnesota, while the case of the Government was based on the charge that the company had violated the Sherman anti-trust law, the provisions of the two laws are practically identical, and the reasoning of Judge LOCHREN applies as closely to the Federal statute as to the State law. Indeed, he practically admits that if the decision of the court in the Government case were sound, he could not reach the decision he has in the State case. And he declares that in his opinion the decision in the Government case is not sound. Here is the emphatic language he uses in regard to it:

> To epitomize this decision: It is held that it will be for the interest of the Northern Securities Company to restrain trade by suppressing competition between these two railroad companies; and that by coercing or persuading the two Boards of Directors, whom it has the power to elect, it will certainly cause them to commit highly penal offenses by entering into combinations, contracts, and arrangements in restraint of trade, in violation of the Anti-Trust act, and hence the Northern Securities Company is already guilty of these offenses that have never been committed or thought of by its officers or promoters so far as appears, and it must be suppressed and destroyed.

And he adds:

> I am compelled to reject the doctrine that any person can be held to have committed or to be purposing and about to commit a highly penal offense merely because it can be shown that his pecuniary interests will be thereby advanced, and that he has the power, either directly by himself or indirectly through persuasion or coercion of his agents, to compass the commission of the offense.

It is quite conceivable, after this, that the Supreme Court may agree with Judge LOCHREN and not with the Circuit Court.

MR. GORMAN'S ISSUES.

What Senator GORMAN, home returning from a foreign strand, has to say as to the prospects for the coming Presidential campaign may be set down as unimportant if true, except so far as he manifests a marked indisposition to open withdrawal of his name from consideration as a Democratic candidate. It is true that he might plead the formal excuse that he cannot refuse what is not offered to him, but he does not do that. He contents himself with remarking that he has not considered any individual in connection with the nomination, not even himself, and that he is, as he always has been, in favor of what will be for the best interests of the party.

Meanwhile he indicates the issues which he thinks ought to be presented: "The tariff, economy, and honesty." They are good issues if you can get them accepted by your opponents, and if you are sincere and courageous as to those which your opponents will accept. The Republicans are not likely openly to oppose economy and honesty or very clearly to come out for extravagance and rascality. On those issues they as well as the Democrats will be judged by their record only, and we are compelled to say that their record is quite as good as that of the Democrats of the Gorman school. As to the tariff, of course that is practically the only issue that has a National significance and importance. On that, with Mr. GORMAN as a candidate, his party would labor under the embarrassment of extreme inconsistency between what the party promised and what the candidate has done in the past. The party might as well run Mr. BRYAN on a gold-standard platform, or Mr. NIXON on a platform denouncing trusts. Mr. GORMAN'S fine impersonality in discussing politics is not, unfortunately for him, prevalent among the voters. The Democratic Party in the next campaign is likely to find that its candidate is himself, in great measure, the platform, and if Mr. GORMAN were the candidate, that would be fatal.

PIPE GALLERIES AND GAS MAINS.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in making the initial appropriation for the construction of pipe galleries in connection with the extension of the rapid transit subway through lower Broadway insures the undertaking of a public improvement which will do more than anything now proposed to make New York a desirable city to live in. President CANTOR of Manhattan, who is entitled to much credit for having accomplished a beginning in this direction, is authority for the statement, on the showing of the records of the Department of Public Works, that in the first three months of the present year 11,000 street openings were made in New York under permit to afford access to buried pipes. This means 11,000 street obstructions, an equal number of more or less permanent injuries to pavements, and a very large expense which in one way or another falls upon the public. Not all of these were gas openings, but the number of permits granted the gas companies to cut holes in streets for purposes of their own is enormous every year. The figures are easily available if needed.

It may seem curious that the principal objection to the occupation of pipe galleries when built, if any is made, will come from the company controlling the gas distribution on Manhattan Island. The reason for this objection, if it is offered, will be that the gas engineers are seriously alarmed at the creation of conditions which will require them to maintain a practically leakless distribution. The idea of any kind of tunnel or pocket in which gas can accumulate in explosive admixture with air is alarming to them. Apparently they fail to see that any opposition to pipe galleries based on this line of reasoning is a confession that they are maintaining an irremediable public nuisance which will be found intolerable as soon as its danger to life and property is fully recognized. Such a confession would be in the highest degree inexpedient.

Under our impervious pavements there is now an enormous leakage of gas, which works its way into sewers, subways, cellars, and wherever else it can find room to accumulate. This gas explodes frequently with more or less disastrous consequences, and sometimes with terrible destructiveness. The conviction of the gas engineers that main leakage is safest when diffused in the ground was true formerly, and would probably be true now if we were content with pavements of cobble stones laid to a bedding of sand. It is very much less true under impervious pavements of stone laid in tar and gravel or of asphalt. One of the principal necessities for pipe galleries in cities grows out of the fact that gas diffused into the ground finds every opportunity open to it of creating danger to life and property. The protection of pavements is of course important, but is really of minor consequence to that of minimizing leakage. If this cannot be done in galleries where the pipes may be watched and repaired as often and as thoroughly as may be necessary, and immunity from existing dangers secured, the conclusion will be inevitable that the distribution of gas is a business too hazardous to be longer permitted, and that it has become the duty of the Health Department to have recourse to its extreme powers in matters involving life and health for the suppression of this most dangerous of public nuisances.

But it can be done in pipe galleries, and will be when the choice offered the gas engineers is that which we have suggested. A single example will suffice. Nottingham, England, has a system of subways for pipes which has long been in successful operation. Their construction was begun in 1861, and the principal street of that town has not had its surface touched for twenty-five years. Not a stone has been removed for repairs nor a penny expended for this purpose. There have been no subway explosions, no important leakage, and very little cost for maintenance or repairs of mains. The Nottingham pipe galleries cost the city 3½ per cent. of their capitalization annually for interest, and return 5 per cent. in rental revenues. There are no insuperable mechanical difficulties in the way of maintaining a leakless gas distribution if the necessity for it is made apparent to the gas engineers. In the ground this might involve impracticable cost, but that it does not in a tunnel is shown by the experience of our local gas company in carrying gas under the East River. Efforts to discredit the lower Broadway pipe galleries as involving increased danger to life and property by reason of the inability of the Consolidated Gas Company to adapt itself to the new conditions are likely to be made, but this must be expected. The mistake they involve is not likely to be realized until after it is made.

STOP HIM.

Mr. THOMAS A. EDISON was good enough a day or two ago to tell a reporter of THE TIMES the story of a new infernal machine which he is excogitating. The contrivance consists of a motor and battery of such design as to be readily applied to a four-wheeled vehicle with a view to propelling the same at high and murderous velocities. Mr. EDISON offers to wager that next year he can take a car of his design, fitted with his motor and battery, and go to Chicago and back in less time than with any other machine in existence. "The trip will be made at an even twenty-five miles an hour."

Very good. If Mr. EDISON attempts to go to Chicago and back at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, we hope he will be arrested at every town through which he passes and detained so long that his trip to Chicago will consume about four years of solar time.

By which we mean that Mr. EDISON is at work upon the wrong thing and in the wrong way. He is applying his wonderful genius to a futility. A motor and battery designed to propel a vehicle at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour along the common highways of this Republic is not a mechanical invention of which he ought to be proud, but a thing he ought not to invent at all. If he is inventing a racing machine for private tracks exclusively devoted to racing, let him go ahead. If he thinks he is inventing an automobile mechanism for use as a vehicle upon the highways, let him pause. No State in this Union is going to permit the use of homicidal machines moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. If Mr. EDISON can guarantee that his motor battery will not explode, take fire, emit bad smells, or break down at every cross-roads, then he is doing something to advance the art of passenger transportation. But let him put a reasonable and safe speed limit upon his machine and talk no more of twenty-five-miles-an-hour trips to Chicago.

THE LETHAL HAT PIN.

As things are going, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to enact a law designating the hat pin as a deadly weapon and making its possession a misdemeanor, if not a crime. This means a change in the fashion of hats, especially the variety known as picture hats, which will be greatly to the advantage of feminine humanity. An observant person cannot have failed to notice how many young women have acquired a nervous twitch of the head, popularly designated as the Florodora nod, which is becoming a habit and will with difficulty be abandoned by those who acquire it. The explanation for it is found in the fact that it has something to do with the balancing of the hat which has an oscillatory movement like a siege gun on its trunnions, and probably corresponds with the staggering steps of the juggler who accomplishes the difficult but unhappily not impossible feat of balancing a feather on the tip of his nose. When the hat pin has to go as a measure of public safety our women folks will probably return to the excellent custom of our mothers and grandmothers, of holding their "bonnets" in place by ribbons securely tied under the chin. This would be no misfortune. In their day our mothers and grandmothers looked just as pretty and attracted as large a measure of admiring attention as do young women of the present, and it is quite safe to say that, so far as their headgear was concerned, they were a great deal more comfortable.

The trouble with the hat pin is that it is dangerously available and convenient as a lethal weapon, and females having use for lethal weapons have acquired a fatal facility in its use for purposes offensive and defensive. A few evenings since a couple of colored women armed with hat pins overhauled, captured, and roofed a ferry collector with his pockets bulging with subsidiary coinage, subduing him as effectually as a pair of swashbuckling cut-purses of old could have done with their trenchant rapiers. Not long ago a young woman made it uncomfortable for a policeman by perforating him with a hat pin. A like incident happened at the meeting in Boston at which BOOKER WASHINGTON essayed to speak. Frequently the hat pin figures in the Police Courts as a deadly weapon, having been put to effective service as such. It is long, lithe, elastic, sharply pointed, and keenly penetrating. Any one may with good reason be afraid of it, and women who would prefer not to be classed as dangerous on slight provocation would do well to discard it as quickly as possible.

PROF. JAMES'S STYLE.

A correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, very courteously objects to our comment on the style of an article in which Prof JAMES of Harvard predicted a civil war between the white and the black race in this country. He thinks that it would have been more generous had we limited our censure to his matter and let his manner pass. And this plea he makes because he sets a very high value on Prof. JAMES as a leader of thought.

We have much respect for Prof. JAMES, and, if we may say so, even more fondness than respect. We are not always sure that we understand what he has to say in his own specialty, and we know that we are not competent to judge it if we did understand it. But he is one of the rare writers who can make that subject interesting even to the inexpert, and he has a buoyant zest in the processes of his own mind that is often charming, though it is also sometimes amusing. But if we had as high an opinion of his intellectual power as our esteemed correspondent, we should not quite feel like releasing him from the obligation of writing fairly good English when he is writing for the public. We incline to the view that the more elevated the subject matter of a writer's thought is and the more importance he attaches to it, the more is he bound to write well about it. We do not ask for elegance or for any of the refinements which "stylists" affect, but we do insist on simplicity, so far as the subject permits—clearness, directness, avoidance of confused metaphor, and at least an effort at the most nearly complete intelligibility. These qualities were not shown in Prof. JAMES'S article. Contrary qualities were shown. And we suspect that in this case the style was directly due to the state of the writer's mind, that his defective, hasty, mixed way of expressing himself reflected a like way of thinking. It is for that reason, and not from any desire to "have fun" with the eminent psychologist, that we called attention to his peculiar mode of writing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We note with interest that at the meeting of delegates from German societies, held last week to protest against a reduction of the time devoted to the teaching of German in the public schools, the delegates present devoted a good deal of their energy to denunciation of other delegates who ought to have been there but weren't. This interests us, not because the application of harsh epithets in this or any other instance is to our taste, but because it indicated that by no means all of our German-speaking fellow-citizens are as hotly resentful of the recent action of the Board of Education as some of them are, and hints that perhaps the claim of the latter as to the number of those whose epithelons they voice and whose votes they control is just a little bit exaggerated. The absent delegates evidently had something to do that they considered more important than participation in the proceedings of this meeting, and, when one reflects upon the sort of things done by New Yorkers, Teutonic and others, in the evening at this fervid season of the year, there is—well, there is a rather large significance in the circumstance that they were absent instead of present delegates. Another point we noted with interest was the fact that one passage in the resolutions adopted at the meeting, as translated into English by a very eminent and earnest delegate who was very much present, reads: "Of all European languages, German, the sister of English, is, next to English, the most universal language." Now, isn't it fair to ask whether it is not probable, or at any rate possible, that if, in the past, there had been less teaching of German and more teaching of English in our public schools, the—the—well, the incomparability of "universal" would be more widely known among us than it is? Of course, there is no great harm in assuming the existence of degrees in universality, and whoever will can find for doing it authority good enough for most practical purposes. Nevertheless, the word "universal" really doesn't like such treatment, and those who insist on directing the course of public education ought to be particularly considerate of the rights of words.

—A correspondent of our SATURDAY REVIEW, in an effort to prove that CLARK RUSSELL is an accurate as well as an able writer of sea stories, told of an old Captain who, after reading one of Mr. RUSSELL'S tales, expressed his opinion of it in the following terms: "That man may be able to write a good shore yarn, and I don't pretend to be a judge of such things, but what he wants to fool away his time for, writing about what every man who follows the sea has seen more than a thousand times, I can't make out. Why, there is scarcely a thing in the book I have not seen myself. What's the use of telling you what a sunset at sea or a gale of wind looks like when every one knows and has seen them just so all his life?" Knowing the danger of denying that any statement, however improbable, has been made, or that any act, however difficult, has been performed at some time by some man, we are under no temptation to assert, or even to hint, that our correspondent misquoted his authority, but we can maintain, fortunately without even the appearance of discourtesy, that the sea Captain who could condemn a writer for the reasons given, and find that writer's work dull for those reasons, is a man unique, not only among sea Captains but among human kind, and that his verdict has no relevancy to any dispute between normal people. The sailor, like the landsman, if he ever remotely approaches the common type, would not by any chance be wearied by a book that vividly reproduced his own observations and experiences, and if Mr. RUSSELL really did this for seamen he would be vastly more popular among them than he is. But he does not do it, and, though many of them read his books, it is a fact, unquestioned by those who know, that nautical comment upon them almost invariably consists of adverse criticism, all directed at minute and inconsequential details of seamanship and navigation. This criticism is just, and the only trouble with it is that those who make it usually think they are settling Mr. RUSSELL'S rank as an author, whereas they are only doing the very different thing of finding fault with him as a sailor. As he addresses the public as an author, and not as a sailor, the criticism is trivial. If he were both sailor and author his books would not be the worse, but it is far from certain that they would be the better, and as it is they are extremely good of their admirable kind.

—A photograph taken by the Yale astronomers is said to have convicted BORRELLY'S comet of having three tails and to warrant a grave suspicion that it has four of them. As it is well known that some unfortunate comets have no tails at all, we are quite at a loss to understand why Signor BORRELLI should have been allowed to decorate his own celestial wanderer in this absurdly lavish, if not wickedly extravagant, manner, particularly as it isn't much of a comet, anyhow, and ought to consider itself lucky to have a single tail and a short one at that. We are especially indignant over this matter because we have had to accept the existence of this comet on faith at a time when, thanks to the Post Office Department and the course of the stock market, we have no faith to spare, and because we have had somewhat severely to strain more than our vision in order to keep within endurable bounds the insolent conceit of those who can see the miserable thing with the undraped eye. We are firmly of the belief that a comet needs four tails, or even three, no more than a cat needs two, and it is a proverb, if not a truth, that a cat needs only one.

—In The Connecticut Farmer—a paper that we have not read as often in the past as we are going to in the future—we find an editorial gem of almost blistering brilliancy. As it has no headline we have been unable to discover what the gem teaches, but it's all right, we know that, and are proudly glad to set it here with every ray gallantly streaming—to wit:

> At mid-day in mid-summer, when no cloud obscures the sun, the air tremulous with heat-bird voices flushed, inland waters waveless, as rustling of foliage or meadow grass, while the "lift above is still as death and bright as life can be," all things in Nature listening, the soul that seeks and gains the summits may hear the weird melody of wordless songs, the harmony of unwritten psalms, as if sung and chanted by beings too ethereal and elusive for mortal eyes to see, to the music of chords made forever vibrant by their coming and going between earth and far-off realms of mystery.

Now, why don't more people write pieces like that for the papers? Why does the man who can do it hide his light in Hartford, Conn., where proofreaders seem to be scarce, when more than one metropolis is hungry for his eloquence?

Every letter intended for publication should contain the writer's signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

FORTY-SECOND STREET NEEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed bridge at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue is not needed, as the police have no trouble in coping with the congestion at the present moment, and if the street were allowed to come back to its normal condition so that wagons could go through beside the car tracks, rather than on the car tracks, making two lines of traffic either way, it would solve the whole question of congestion. This will be possible as soon as the subway is closed.

If it were eventually necessary to have additional width of street five feet could be cut off the sidewalk on each side, as has been done at the Lincoln Bank, and this would make the street fully the width of Twenty-third Street or Sixth Avenue, as we have in fact too much sidewalk space now, particularly on the side where the library will be.

Mr. Cantor's scheme is opposed by every property owner and storekeeper in the whole neighborhood; it is unnecessary, and the scheme is brought forward by the architects of the library purely and simply to set off the library in an ornamental way to the detriment of Forty-second Street. These architects have not the courage to come out and say that this is the reason, but prefer to pose in the light of doing the city a great good in relieving the congestion.

Mr. Carrere made the statement at the hearing that if Forty-second Street were widened it would increase the congestion. Mr. Hastings's only excuse was that he was driving through the street with his wife one day, and could not get out at a store owing to what he construed to be a congestion, and which naturally must have been some obstruction of the subway.

The importance of this matter cannot be exaggerated. Forty-second Street is destined to be the greatest crosstown street north of Twenty-third Street, and I believe ultimately it will supersede Twenty-third Street. Rents have increased from $3,000 to $8,000 a year for stores. The street has been torn up for the last seven years, but the people have believed that when the subway is completed the street will then be at rest.

There was no voice on the part of any taxpayer or citizen, the Police Department, or any one else, raised in favor of this proposed bridge at the hearing. The only people in favor were Carrere and Hastings, and Borough President Cantor. In opposition to them was every property owner from Sixth Avenue to Madison Avenue, and almost every one from Forty-first Street to Forty-third Street on Fifth Avenue.

The plan proposed is to build a stairway from the fourteen-foot depression on Forty-second Street to the three-foot elevation on Fifth Avenue. Imagine what would happen if a man coming from Sixth Avenue had to climb the stairway to get to Fifth Avenue. Would he go through Forty-second Street, or would he go through Forty-third or Fortieth Street? And a man coming down Fifth Avenue, would he not turn in Forty-third Street, or, coming up, turn down Fortieth—in other words, Forty-second Street would be avoided as though it had been stricken with plague. Carriages could not turn in naturally, as there would be no way of reaching the street from the bridge.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.

New York, July 30, 1903.

NUISANCE OF THE SHOE-LACE VENDORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While many complaints have been made through THE TIMES and other papers regarding the push-cart men, there is another very objectionable nuisance that has apparently been overlooked, though it is in evidence at any time during the day. I refer to the innumerable shoe-lace peddlers swarming about Broadway, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, who, operating in gangs of three and four, swarm about every passer-by, making themselves so obnoxious that one has frequently to step off the sidewalk to avoid them.

Men can usually protect themselves against these onslaughts, but these boys, who are all foreigners, by the way, literally hang on to an unprotected woman until they shademan her out of a coin. The system is shameful and should be corrected.

The writer has frequently occasion to pass along Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, between Broadway and the Waldorf, and is always compelled to walk around these groups, who cling on with the tenacity of leeches, no matter if he has passed by within five minutes and the gentle hint has been conveyed to drive them away. Even women and old ladies, whom they have surrounded and actually stopped.

It is rather remarkable how seldom a policeman is seen about this neighborhood, and it seems reasonable to suspect that there is collusion between the officers of the law and the many beggars and sidewalk peddlers who literally infest this neighborhood.

Can it not be remedied? REINAL.

New York, Aug. 2, 1903.

LOOSENING OF PARTY TIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly a plain proposition that the masses of the people, and especially those who live in and adjacent to the large cities, are becoming less and less partisan as the years roll along, and more particularly regarding municipal elections. Is this they are simply following the example set by the great newspapers of the country, conspicuous among which is THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This is a healthy sign, a reminder that the days of the corrupt political boss are rapidly passing away, and that soon his occupation will be gone forever.

The masses of the people, those who pay taxes or rent, are more interested in good and economical government than they are in the success of either of the two great political parties of the country. This is causing the loosening of party ties. It brought about the election of Mr. Low as Mayor, and, it is to be hoped, will secure another defeat for Tammany Hall this Fall. "Fakes" and fallacies, boss rule, political "grafting," and public plundering cannot stand the incessant cannonading of the great dailies of a great city. The days of the official party organs—pap-sucking newspapers—have been numbered, and they cannot exist or prosper any longer. It is the condition of things that gives hope and confidence to the industrial and respectable masses.

The great dailies of the great cities of both Democratic and Republican leanings have educated the people to an independence which has already brought much good and promises much more. E. H. QUICK.

Brooklyn, July 29, 1903.

SPEED OF VESSELS IN FOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue was appropriate and worthy of reading; there is absolutely no reason to race through danger such as fog and tempest on the high sea.

Out on the Banks it is not uncommon for one of the monster vessels to swoop down on the fishing craft at full speed through an intense fog and, shrieking its hoarse demon-whistle the while, deal death and destruction to helpless human beings. It is over in one brief moment; a dark spot looms before the bows, a cry and a sudden subdued crunching is heard, and some small smack rolls to the bottom with all on board. Any "lookout" of an ocean greyhound will, if you have his confidence, tell you this—and more.

Does the skipper put about to aid those he has so ruthlessly killed? Does he even report the fact? No. It is only a fishing smack! And there is "time to be considered; the statement of the company that "time is our fastest ship" must be upheld. But the skipper himself is not to blame, for he has his orders to make "time." Time! As if a few hours would make any difference in such a run as 2,000 miles and more. No, he is not to blame legally, but unfortunately legal acts are not as moral.

Some time in the near future we shall read accounts of a terrible calamity in those same fog banks—a collision between two of those monsters; it ought to occur sooner or later, and will result in total destruction for both and frightful loss of life. Perhaps such would be a good thing to teach us, but it would be none the less horrible.

International law regulating speed is the only remedy in sight. Why should not the speed of ocean-going steam vessels be regulated as well as modes of progression on land? FREDERIC DOUGLAS.

New York, July 29, 1903.

COMPLAINS OF CONDUCTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In going to Manhattan Beach with a friend last night, on a train leaving the Franklin Avenue Station, we had each paid a five-cent fare and entered the "so-called" parlor car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Later the conductor came around to collect fares, and we paid 40 cents for two Manhattan Beach fares, including seats in the "so-called" parlor car. Both of us received a parlor car slip in return, which I still have.

On reaching Manhattan Beach the gateman demanded another 5 cents for each to pass the gate. He did not care whether or not we had paid on the train. Our parlor car slip was of no avail, as the gateman claimed that we should have had train tickets. Both of us were highly indignant that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit conductor should have taken the money and not given us the right tickets in return.

Upon investigation I found that this has happened quite often of late, and would ask you to kindly use your influence that conductors who are apparently in league to rob passengers and the company, be put where they belong. The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is certainly poor enough, but to be robbed also by its employes, is too strong tobacco for me. I think this matter deserves instant and thorough investigation. F. HOLKER.

New York, July 30, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Beauty.

"Is she pretty?" asked Languide.

"Quite," replied Statisticus, "fully 50 per cent. as pretty as she thinks she is, I should say!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Currency Preferred.

"So far as I am concerned," observed Spendahl, "I don't care whether we have an elastic currency or not, but, by George, I'd like to have it a little more adhesive!"—Chicago Tribune.

Dire Necessity.

"Why," asked the good Samaritan, "do you punish your wife's cake in washing?"

"I wouldn't," answered the man who was born tired, "only she needs the money to support the family."—Chicago News.

Prepared for Anything.

Lowick—You say the unexpected never happens to you, eh?

Stowick—Exactly. I've gotten so used to it that I always expect it now.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Curiosity Conquered.

"I thought Jane had such a dreadfully stiff neck?"

"She has."

"Nonsense. There was a man painting the steeple of the brick church, and she watched him for half an hour."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Here is a song of a hero:
He is one of the many whose names
Are not and will never be written
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's.
He has never rushed, cheering, to battle,
He has never plunged into the wave
To rescue a child or a woman,
Yet he ought to be named with the brave;
Each night he goes home to a scolding,
To hear the old story again
Of the talent he lacks and his failure
To claim the attention of men.

Each morning he goes to his duties
Still striving to win and still proud,
Still waiting for Fate to permit him
Some day to work up from the crowd;
Each day he goes patiently toiling
And stifling silence if he can,
His sorrows are his, and his only;
Hope still is agleam in his eye;
In spite of the wearisome scolding
And grumbling he goes to at night,
He faces the world in the morning
As though all his dreams had been bright.

With never a mortal to praise him
For what he has done or has tried,
He still has an honest ambition
And still in his breast he has pride.
With never the hope of receiving
Approval at home he can still,
With his sorrows all carefully hidden,
Toil on with a conqueror's will:
So here is a song of a hero,
But one of the many whose names
Are not and will never be written
On the scroll we refer to as Fame's.

ADHERENTS OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I first landed here some three years ago nothing surprised me more than the colossal ignorance which prevailed in this city about the Parsees, the interesting people and its venerable religion. This ignorance is not confined to the masses, but it extends to the conductors of newspapers and periodicals, who are expected to enlighten them. With the honorable exception of a few, the New York newspapers are so full of highly amusing news that they are not worth reading—not to speak of the dearth of reliable foreign news. Your paper is one of the few decent ones in the city, and, although it is ably conducted, still the information it gives is sometimes open to correction.

In your able leader, headed "Death to the Rats!" you speak of Yezd as "the only town where linger the old fire-worshippers who have suffered from Jew, Christian, and Moslem, yet still survive."

Allow me to tell you that besides Yezd there are three other towns in Persia where the largest descendants of the Old Iranians still live. They are Shiraz, Kerman, and Teheran. The total number of these people in the old fatherland is about 6,000 souls, and in the whole world a little less than 100,000. The vast majority of them live in Western India, and the rest are to be found in small numbers (in some places only three) in some of the large commercial cities of the world.

All over the world they are noted for their high morality, strict integrity, great intelligence, and, above all, for their catholic charity. Those in Persia are not so well-to-do as their brethren in India, but efforts are already being made by the latter to improve their condition. Two of the Parsees have succeeded in entering the British House of Commons, and two were created Baronets by the late lamented Queen Victoria, on account of their philanthropy.

These Iranians never suffered from the Jews or Christians since the old Persian Empire passed from its Zoroastrian rulers under the rule of the Moslems. On the contrary, during the period of the fanatic rule of Jews and the Christians paid taxes to their Zoroastrian rulers, and a Zoroastrian Emperor who freed the Jews from their Babylonian captivity some centuries before the Christian era and allowed them to go back to their own country and successfully took their own way. It was during this captivity that the Jewish people at God got from their Zoroastrian liberators their doctrines of the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. It is again the Zoroastrians who persecuted the Christians when the latter tried to throw off the Persian yoke.

The statement that the Zoroastrians are fire worshippers is the outcome of ignorance of the Zoroastrian Scriptures. Zoroastrians even now, as in the times of Herodotus, are against idolatry in any form. They worship only a God whom they call Ahura Mazda. When they worship and they turn their face toward light. The God of the Zoroastrians, unlike the God of the Jews, Christians, and Moslems, is free from anthropomorphism.

Ahura Mazda is a spirit. Zoroastrians do not believe in incarnations of God, as the Christians (except the Unitarians) and the vast majority of the Hindus.

Zoroastrianism, like Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism, accepts the claim of the woman to be on an equal footing with the man, and places no barrier against her intellectual progress. In proportion to their number there are more educated women among the Parsees of India than among any other people on the face of the earth. At the present day there are scores of women in this metropolis of commerce who have successfully passed high university examinations in arts and medicine. All this is the result of the high ethical and spiritual tone of the excellent religion taught, thousands of centuries ago, by that great master, Spitama Zarathushtra.

New York, July 31, 1903. A. PAKNESS.

PREFERS FRENCH TO GERMAN TONGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "resolutions framed by twenty-five members of the United German Societies," published in this morning's TIMES, assume "that of all European languages, German, the sister of English, is next to English the most universal language."

What is the authority upon which this assumption is based? Russian, a European tongue, is certainly the mother tongue of more people than German, if not of English. Some language other than German is the mother tongue of several million German subjects; add to the others those living in Austria, Switzerland, and other parts of the world whose mother tongue is German, and is their number equal even to those living in France and her colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, German Lorraine, Canada, and other parts of the world whose mother tongue is French? Is the most universal language next to English the language favored in international intercourse, French probably ranks higher than either English or German. Mr. Wells, in his "Anticipations," declares that French is spoken by more people whose mother tongue is some other language than it is English, German, Spanish, Italian, and such has been the experience of the present writer during a two years' residence in Europe.

English was rarely spoken by a German who could not speak French; German by an Englishman who could not speak French; and plenty of Germans, English, Italians, Dutch, Russians, and others could speak no language but French aside from their mother tongues.

It may be added that the writer is of British descent, and speaks German with greater facility than French, further that the writer is a thorough believer in the practical value of both languages, but regards French as more practical than German, as well as far easier. A.

New York, Aug. 1, 1903.

CANTATA AT OCEAN GROVE.

Thousands Hear "The Coming of the King" Rendered by the Children and Soloists.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Of the six large gatherings in Ocean Grove today, which was children's day, four of the services were devoted to the young folk. The holiness meeting, conducted by Bishop Fitzgerald, and the young people's meeting, led by the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, were both held at 9 A. M. Two thousand attended the latter service. Mr. Yatman made a brief address on "Motherhood." Mrs. T. S. Henderson of Brooklyn and Miss Agnes Alexander of Grand Island, Neb., sang, and the Park sisters and the Bradford trio rendered instrumental duets and trios.

The largest audience of the Summer assembled in the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. Every seat was filled and hundreds stood in the aisles and outside the building. The throng numbered fully 15,000. The side choir lofts and the block of seats in front of the pulpit were occupied by the children. The boys were Rough Rider uniforms. The platform and other portions of the massive building were gay with paper flowers, banners, and wands. The choir of 400 voices and the orchestra of sixty musicians rendered the "Hallelujah Chorus" and "The Heavens Are Telling." Professor Taylman had charge of the service, which consisted of recitations by the children, responsive Bible reading, and a brief address by the leader.

Twelve thousand attended the evening service in the Auditorium, which was conducted by Tell Ewen Morgan. Seven hundred children occupied the choir loft and wings built especially for the occasion. The festival chorus occupied seats in the rear gallery. "The Coming of the King" was the cantata rendered by the children and soloists.

During the singing eighty young ladies, dressed in Grecian robes, appeared on the platform, and in rapid succession sang solos and choruses announcing the coming of the King. The soloists were Miss Edith C. Cutting, Miss Frances Cochran, Miss Claire Forte Bradford, and Miss Anna Simmons. Miss Bradford sang "I Will Guide Thee," while the chorus chanted "The Star Shall Rise." While the chorus was being sung a large electric star blazed forth over the organ. Miss Ethel Ilsworth Morgan, who impersonated the Queen, Miss Lydia Doebler, sometimes Faith, Hope, and Charity, recited appropriate verses, an instrumental prelude being given to each recitation. From the rear gallery Mrs. Blanche Rossett Shreve sang "The Wayside Cross," while she was singing all the lights were extinguished, except those forming the star. Suddenly an electric cross, twenty feet high, appeared suspended in mid-air, and the singing by the congregation of "Come, Ye Disconsolate" concluded the entertainment.

KING TO IRISH PEOPLE

Touched by Good-will and Kindness Shown During Royal Visit.

Hope That a Brighter Day is Dawning for Ireland—Promise to Visit Ireland Again.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert reached here this evening, and King Edward immediately crossed the issue of the following address:

"To My Irish People:

"I desire on leaving Ireland to express to my Irish people how deeply I have been touched by the kindness and good-will they have shown to the Queen and myself. Our experience on previous visits had, indeed, prepared us for a traditional welcome of a warm-hearted race, but our expectations have been exceeded. Wherever we have gone, in town or country, tokens of loyalty and affection, proffered by every section of the community, have made an enduring impression upon our hearts.

"For a country so attractive and a people so gifted we cherish the warmest regard, and it is therefore, with supreme satisfaction that I have so often during our stay heard the hope expressed that a brighter day is dawning upon Ireland. I shall eagerly await the fulfillment of this hope. Its realization will, under Divine Providence, depend largely upon the steady development of self-reliance and co-operation, upon better and more practical education, upon the growth of industrial and commercial enterprise, and upon that increase of mutual toleration and respect which the responsibility my Irish people now enjoy in the public administration of their local affairs is well fitted to teach. It is my earnest prayer that these means of increase of national well-being may multiply from year to year in Ireland, and that the blessings of peace, contentment, and prosperity may be abundantly vouchsafed to her.

"Signed, EDWARD, R. and I."

"Aug. 1."

Copies of the address will be posted throughout Ireland to-morrow.

Their Majesties received a great reception on their arrival here. They remained aboard the royal yacht, where they were visited this evening by the Prince of Wales. Cowes is already very gay with people who have come here in yachting. Among those here are many prominent Americans. The American yachts include Mrs. Goelet's Nahma, and the Margarita, under charter of James Henry Smith. King Edward's Britannia and Emperor William's Meteor will vie to race during the regatta, are both here.

The King will have a busy week. Entertainments, either aboard the royal yacht or ashore, have been planned for each day.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In replying to an address presented to their Majesties at Queenstown Saturday the King said that the Queen and himself "looked forward to renewing in future years the happy experience of their present visit."

This promise of another visit to Ireland has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the country, and the morning papers here all pay tributes to the inestimable service which the King has rendered the realm by his tactful conduct. The visit is commented upon as one which will usher in even up a new era of prosperity for Ireland, and the address issued by the King at Cowes is welcomed as a felicitous ending of a memorable journey. Even the Irish papers are enthusiastic, declaring that if only the King will pay a yearly visit or send the Prince of Wales if he cannot come himself, Ireland's troubles will soon begin to disappear.

Before leaving Queenstown the King summoned Horace Plunkett, Vice President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, aboard the royal yacht, and complimented him on his work in Ireland's behalf, and conferred the honor of Knighthood and presented him with a Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order, saying:

"I wish to take it as a personal gift from myself."

The King further commanded the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to announce that his Majesty had received from Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) $250,000 to be devoted to the Dublin hospitals, Catholic as well as Protestant, in memory of the King's visit.

EFFECTS OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

King Edward Is Declared to Have Hastened the Coming of National Unity and Peace.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that King Edward has hastened by many years the coming of national unity and peace. In at least two provinces attempts were made to impair the warmth of his welcome, yet there, as elsewhere, the King broke down every intrigue of interested disaffection.

The feature of the visit which stands out most prominently, says The Times's correspondent, was perhaps the manner in which the Catholic hierarchy unbent from their stubborn attitude of reserve to welcome his Majesty. The Bishops, far more than the politicians, are still the leaders of the Irish democracy, and their advice will undoubtedly kill the absurd unconstitutional movements—such as Mr. Redmond's injunction that no corporate body of Nationalists present a loyal address—to which the Parliamentary leaders do not scruple to "play up" whenever American subscriptions show symptoms of ceasing to flow in.

The official organ of the Catholic Church in Ireland welcomes King Edward's reply to the Maynooth College addresses as "a hopeful sign of the abatement of the political and sectarian animosities which have done much to retard the country's progress."

RUSSIAN PAPER PESSIMISTIC.

The Viedomosti Dissatisfied with Progress Made in the Far East.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote a pessimistic article about Manchuria from Prince Ukhtomsky's organ, the Petersburg Viedomosti, which strongly supports Russia's "mission" in China.

The Viedomosti says that Russia's prodigious efforts and sacrifices in the last decade show poor results. They have disgusted the Chinese, who have thrown themselves into the arms of the Japanese, and the latter are seeking to realize for their own benefit the idea of Pan-Mongolism.

The resourceful and insolent Jap, declares the Viedomosti, is invading even Russian territory. America's exclusion laws show how dangerous are these yellow-faced missionaries of peaceful labor.

Korea, asserts the paper, has come under Japan's heavy yoke and has become practically a Japanese colony.

Complaint, it is added, also comes from Harbin, where the organ of the Eastern Chinese Railway says the Russians are suffering from bad trade, while the Chinese merchants are doing a good business.

MORE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Turkish Patrol Ambushed—Consuls Accuse the Chief of Police of Salonika.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—Isolated conflicts continue to occur in Macedonia. Last Friday a Turkish patrol which was pursuing the authors of a dynamite outrage fell into an ambush laid by Bulgarians near Drama, which is close to the famous plain of Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated, and seven Turks and three Bulgarians were killed.

The Porte, however, announces that before long the 40,000 troops now in Macedonia will be disbanded.

It is stated that as a result of inquiry by the Austrian and Russian Consuls into the recent events at Salonika, Austria and Russia will demand the dismissal of the Chief of Police of that city.

DISTURBANCES IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—Reports from Armenia tell of rather serious disturbances, similar to those which preceded the trouble of 1894.

Several conflicts have occurred between Turks and armed Kurds on the one side and Armenians on the other, resulting in losses on both sides.

MOORISH PRETENDER DEAD?

Reported That "Bu Hamara" Has Succumbed to Wounds He Received.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 2.—It is reported that the Pretender to the throne of the Sultan, "Bu Hamara," has died of wounds received.

"Bu Hamara" has been reported dead or killed a number of times since he first raised the standard of revolt Oct. 31, 1902. He is described as a very cunning man who at first appealed to the most ignorant members of the Berber tribes with conjuring tricks and whose success in this respect encouraged him to attempt larger things. Early in the revolution he issued a proclamation claiming that his aim was to oust Mulai Mohammed, the brother of the Sultan, on the throne. He was nicknamed "Bu Hamara," which means "father of a she ass."

The revolution conducted under his leadership grew so serious that July 15 Silvela, the Spanish Premier, announced that Spain and France had formed an alliance for the protection of the integrity of Morocco. The last large fight in which he was reported to have been engaged occurred June 10, when his forces defeated the War Minister of Morocco with a loss to the latter's forces of 600 men. At that time no mention was made of his having been wounded.

CHINESE LIBERALS TERRIFIED.

Reformers in Greatest Fear of Arrest—Political Discussion Has Stopped —The Shanghai Sedition Case.

PEKING, Aug. 3.—China is witnessing a return to the conditions which followed the coup d'état of 1898. Political discussion among the Chinese, which increased during the Imperial Court's recent policy of friendliness toward foreigners, has suddenly stopped.

The plan of the Dowager Empress to terrify the reformers by the execution of Shen-Chien, which took place last Friday, has been successful. All the liberal Chinese, particularly those who have been associated with the reformers, are in the greatest fear of arrest, and it is difficult to find a Chinaman who is willing to mention politics or Friday's tragedy, although the latter is almost the only topic of conversation among trusted friends. The officials are particularly dumb. The affair is disappointing to the foreigners, who had hoped that the Empress Dowager's association with the women of the legations would have a civilising influence.

Prince Su, the most liberal of the Manchu Princes, who last March issued a proclamation against incense burning before military idols, because it was the chief rite during the Boxer troubles, is reported to have risked his office by opposing the execution of Shen-Chien.

In connection with the recent arrest at Shanghai of seven Chinese editors on charges of sedition and the probable dedision of the Ministers on the question of turning the editors over to Chinese jurisdiction, a representative of the reformers has sent the following letter to The Associated Press:

"We earnestly hope that the authorities of the civilised nations will give a timely warning to this Government, which seems to be preparing a Bastille for the true lovers of China.

"It would be discouraging to progressive Chinese if the seven reformers under arrest at Shanghai should be turned over to the Chinese Government and beheaded. Their writings are, of course, offensive and seditious, yet they would not be punished if they had spoken in a like manner against the rulers of British Governments, which exist for the welfare of the people.

"But the Government of this land has become so corrupt and has proved such a curse to the people that reformers deserve the sympathies of all enlightened men who can perceive in what a miserable state these men are kept."

The letter concludes:

"Is there any hope for China except in revolution or rebellion?"

RUSSIAN STRIKERS KILLED.

Troops Said to Have Slain Twenty-one Workmen Near Tiflis—Strikers Wreck a Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, via Frontier, Aug. 2.—There are reports of fresh collisions between the troops and strikers on the Transcaucasian Railway, near Tiflis, last Thursday. The troops were ordered to fire upon the rioters, who were using revolvers, with the result that twenty-one workmen were killed.

The removal of a rail by the strikers wrecked a Transcaucasian Railway train. Twelve carriages were smashed and two people killed.

It is asserted here that the Armenians are inciting the strikers.

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP SHORTAGE.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Wellington says there is a serious shortage of sheep in New Zealand, partly owing to overexportation and partly to severe snowstorms. Under the circumstances the Government's scheme for meat shops in England is apparently premature.

Want Church and State Separated.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—At a demonstration today of 10,000 Free Thinkers before the statue of Etienne Dolet, who was hanged and burned for heresy in 1546, resolutions were passed in favor of the separation of Church and State.

PROTEST BY INDIA'S VICEROY.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has telegraphed a lengthy protest to the home Government against saddling India with the cost of the South African garrison.

American Yachts Abroad.

SPITHEAD, England, Aug. 2.—The American steam yacht Nahma, owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet, has passed here westbound.

FLAMBOROUGH, England, Aug. 2.—The American steam yacht Aphrodite, owned by Oliver H. Payne, has passed this port bound for Leith, Scotland.

King Charles to the President.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 2.—The text of the telegram sent by King Charles yesterday to President Roosevelt is as follows: "I had this moment the pleasure of drinking your health and the prosperity of the American Navy on board the Brooklyn."

COUP D'ETAT BY CUPID.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Shortly after midnight last night, Justice of the Peace Henry Bossett was called from his bed by a young couple who asked to be married. They gave their names as Hugh Green, Jr., of 951 Main Street, Paterson, and Miss Freda Mosck of 86 Hope Avenue, Passaic. He gave his age as twenty-two, and she is a year younger. The couple stated that they had started out for a trolley ride with no intention of getting married, but on the way here the talk led to the marriage question, and they concluded to end their courtship before returning home. Accordingly they hunted up a Justice, and the knot was tied. They then returned to Passaic.

Atlantic City Refuses to Close.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The orders of the Mayor for the closing down of the Boardwalk amusement places on Sundays was not obeyed to-day, and the resort owners will fight the order. No arrests were made to-day. It is supposed that evidence was obtained against those who kept open and that the usual course of issuing summonses will be followed to-morrow.

RIDDER IS AGAINST LOW

He Won't Support the Mayor, Says Senator Platt.

The New York Senator Says That Gorman Would Make a Strong Presidential Candidate.

William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; Col. Michael J. Dady, ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Westchester County, and Herman Ridder called on Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Senator Platt, talking later of Senator Gorman and the next Presidential campaign, said:

"I should say he would make a very strong candidate, though he might be handicapped in coming from Maryland, owing to the position of the State—practically a Southern State."

"He is said to have a number of friends in Wall Street," was remarked.

"Yes, we all have friends in Wall Street," the Senator replied.

"He couldn't, then, be considered preeminently a Wall Street Democratic candidate?"

"No. But, as I said, I suppose he has friends in Wall Street—so has President Roosevelt. If Roosevelt hadn't, he might as well go into liquidation."

"What did you think of one of his campaign issues—honesty in public places?"

"We're all honest."

"It has been suggested in Washington that inasmuch as Secretary Hay has been almost in the next position to that of President during the Roosevelt regime that it might be in exceedingly good taste to name him for a running mate."

"There's a good deal in that," said Senator Platt. "He's deserving of it."

When asked about his talk with Herman Ridder the Senator remarked:

"He says he can't support Low under any circumstances."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Do the best we can. He couldn't see what he had gained for his organization by the Low administration. True, he admitted that Commissioner Lindenthal had been appointed, but that appointment had been a sorry one, as his organization after all might as well not have been made."

"How have you fared, Senator?"

"Not much better than Ridder. Only reformers got anything. However, Mayor Low appointed Justice Mayer, whom I recommended, and he appointed Commissioner Strasbourger, who was recommended by Surveyor of the Port Croft. That's about all the Republicans got. They seem to be very peculiar—these New York Republicans."

"Mayor Low's a Republican, is he not?"

"An ostensible Republican."

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON'S VIEWS

Thinks President Roosevelt Will Get All the Southern Delegates—Negro Problem a Political Question.

Ambassador Powell Clayton is away from his duties at the Mexican capital for a time and yesterday at Manhattan Beach he said he believed that, despite the reorganization of the "Lily Whites" in Louisiana, supposedly to oppose the renomination of President Roosevelt, every delegate from the Southern States would be found in the Roosevelt contingent next year.

Asked whether he agreed with Senator Gorman that the negro question was not a political issue, he answered:

"I do regard it as a political problem—and a very serious one. And I certainly think it will figure in the next campaign."

Rregarding the Vice Presidency, he said:

"I don't take the proposed candidacy of Senator Aldrich seriously. It seems to me that the nomination will not go to an Eastern man. At present, it would appear that Yates or Deveridge or Fairbanks would be the men."

SAYS WEST IS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner Murray Talks of Trip—President Going to Ellis Island.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Joseph Murray returned Saturday from a tour of the West, during which he covered practically the same ground as was traversed by President Roosevelt on his recent visit to that section. Mr. Murray said that everywhere he found a strong sentiment in favor of the President's nomination, and that in Yellowstone Park he ran across Gov. Odell and Police Commissioner Greene, with whom he had a pleasant chat on affairs non-political.

"While away I visited, among other places," said Commissioner Murray, "Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and the Yellowstone Park. Everywhere I found a strong sentiment favoring the nomination for the Presidency of President Roosevelt. His name was the only one that I found mentioned for the nomination. On the other hand, most of the Democrats that I came in contact with were of the silver variety, and they all were in favor of Mr. Bryan. They think Bryan a great man, and he has a strong hold on them. As for Judge Parker and Senator Gorman, I heard very little of them. They are not well enough known, and, as I said, Mr. Bryan is still the man with them out there.

"In Yellowstone Park I saw Gov. Odell and Gen. Greene. Both seemed to be having a great time, and neither of them in their conversation with me talked on political subjects. They were just going into the park when I saw them. I may mention that Gen. Greene was on horseback, while the Governor was in a wagon."

President Roosevelt will visit Ellis Island this week, it is said. Mr. Murray said he had heard of the proposed visit, but was not familiar with the details of it. The President is expected either Thursday or Friday, probably on Thursday. Commissioner of Immigration Williams has visited Oyster Bay several times of late, and it is understood talked the whole immigration situation over with the President. Mr. Williams is understood to favor more immigration legislation by the next Congress.

MARCH CLUB OUTING.

Odd Prizes Offered by the Port Warden for His Guests.

The annual outing which Port Warden James E. March gives each year to the members of the Loyal Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District and the James E. March Association is scheduled this year for Aug. 19, and the place the picturesque Greenwood Lake on the Erie Road. Thirty-five private cars will be used at the outing. Louis Conterno's Thirteenth Regiment Band and Pinto's Military Band will furnish the music.

The Theodore Roosevelt Prize will be three tons of coal to the family which is represented by the greatest number of children on the excursion. The Governor Odell Prize will be a ton of wood to the family from the Sixth District having the most sets of triplets on the excursion. The Mayor Low Prize will be three barrels of flour to the family from the Sixth having the greatest number of twins at the excursion. The James E. March Prize will be a railroad pass to Niagara Falls and return to the young man and woman from among the guests who are the first to marry after the excursion.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION GROWTH.

Increase of 125 Per Cent. in State Organizations This Year.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—At today's session of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, Secretary Matre reported an increase during the past year in State federations from four to nine, and that there are at present 256 county federations in forty States.

Twenty-five members of the hierarchy, three Cardinals, including the two Apostolic Delegates, and fifty-three Archbishops and Bishops have declared in favor of the federation. Four thousand Sioux Indians are represented at the convention by a chief, Mumitani Hanaka, of the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota. The Chippewa tribe has also joined the federation.

Bishop Kelley of Savannah celebrated solemn pontifical mass.

Father Castwell of Long Branch, who preached, said the federation would prove a great bulwark against the rising tide of infidelity. One cause of infidelity was the fact that part of the people preferred morality and sentimentality to religion and morality, and that the great beginning of infidelity was made with the so-called reformation; that some preferred to discard some doctrine, and others another doctrine, until finally none of them believed anything.

Divorce was another great cause, and it was strange that while courts held that the ordinary contract of dollars and cents could not be broken, they easily broke the highest contract, that of marriage—the very foundation of society.

NEW GOSPEL TENT OPENED.

Unexpectedly Large Attendance of Children at the "Good News."

The Gospel tent "Good News" was opened for the season at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. There were three or four hundred children present and the adults were in an inconspicuous minority. The chief address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Lewis Clark. The management said there had been no intention of making it a children's meeting, and that the children determined that for themselves by coming early and taking nearly all the seats.

The tent is under the direction of the Presbytery of New York, being the second so conducted. The first was opened some weeks ago at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. The Rev. C. T. Schaeffer is the Superintendent of the new tent, and he presided. Besides Dr. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tyndall of the People's Tabernacle made an address. Meetings are to be held every night, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. also. At 7 o'clock each evening there will be a service for children and at 8 one for adults.

Y. M. C. A. SUMMER CONFERENCE.

Attendance at Silver Bay, Lake George, a Record Breaker.

The second Summer conference of the Young Men's Christian Association began last Friday at Silver Bay, Lake George. The attendance on Friday was greater than that of the previous year, more than 200 being present.

The Silver Bay Hotel, which, with its cottages, will accommodate 600 people, is under the control of the association. The mornings are taken up with devotional and business matters, while the afternoons are given over to recreation. Delegates are present from as far west as Wisconsin.

Faith Curists' Anniversary.

The Church of the First Born, popularly known as the Faith Curists, celebrated its nineteenth anniversary yesterday in the chapel at Ocean and Bramhall Avenues, Jersey City. The Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor, delivered the sermon. He said the church was established in 1884 with hardly a score of members. Now it has over a thousand members in Hudson County, while it has established several branches in the Eastern and Southern States. Several persons testified that they had been cured by faith, but they gave no details. Most of them had been afflicted with rheumatism. The annual convocation will take place Sept. 17.

Roman Catholic Clerical Transfers.

The Rev. William J. Donohue, who was an assistant to the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin when the latter was rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street, and later went with Mr. McLoughlin to St. Malachy's Church in West Forty-ninth Street, where he remained as an assistant to the Rev. W. J. B. Dady, Father McLaughlin going to a New Rochelle parish, has been assigned as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeny, rector of St. Brigid's Church, Avenue B and East Eighth Street. The Rev. Edward M. Rafter, lately ordained to the priesthood, succeeds Father Donohue at St. Malachy's Church.

New Parish Near Dunwoodie.

For the benefit of families living in the neighborhood of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, Archbishop Farley has commissioned the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Treasurer of the seminary, to establish a new parish in that vicinity. The nucleus of the new parish will be the members of the congregation, composed of residents round about who have thus far attended mass in the seminary chapel on Sunday mornings. The new parish has not yet been named.

TO SELL CHURCH AT AUCTION.

Orange (N. J.) Baptist Congregation About to Lose New Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Sheriff Nicoll of Essex County is advertising for sale at public auction the building and property of the Oakwood Avenue Baptist Church of Orange to satisfy two judgments secured against the church, amounting to $41,300. The church was erected about eighteen months ago, and is of the colonial style of architecture. Charles McCloskey had the carpenter contract, and John H. Jacobs, Jr., was the mason, and they brought suits in the Circuit Court against the church. The judgments were not satisfied, and they brought the suit through their attorneys, Howe & Davis of Orange. The sale is advertised for Aug. 15. Meanwhile the Trustees of the church are making frantic endeavors to raise the needed funds so the church will not be sold over their heads.

MISS LANE WILL MARRY.

Actress, Whose Home Is in Brooklyn, Engaged to James G. Rossman of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—The engagement of Miss Agnes Rose Lane of Brooklyn, a theatrical star, to James G. Rossman, a prominent business man of Atlanta, has been announced. Mr. Rossman has just returned from New York, where he won the consent of Miss Lane to quit the stage and become his wife.

The announcement of the engagement is the culmination of a romance begun long ago, when Miss Lane visited Atlanta as leading lady of a theatrical company. Mr. Rossman met her at the time and was so smitten with her charms that he followed her to her Brooklyn home, pressing his suit. When Miss Lane's company left for the Pacific Coast Mr. Rossman was not long in following.

Persistency finally touched the lady's heart, and she consented to forswear the stage and became Mrs. Rossman. Miss Lane has been identified with Richard Mansfield's productions and also with the Frohman companies.

MISS STRAKOSCH A BRIDE.

Opera Singer Married to Dr. George J. King of Providence.

Miss Hannah Maria Strakosch, a daughter of the late Max Strakosch, who before his death was a famous operatic singer, was married to Dr. George J. King of Providence, R. I., on Saturday in the chapel of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. Max Strakosch, the brother of the bride, gave her away, and Frederick King, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mrs. Strakosch was not present.

Miss Strakosch made her début at the Herald Square Theatre three years ago as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," after having studied at the School of American Opera in this city. Since that time she has sung with various opera companies.

While appearing in Providence on one occasion in the part in which she made her début, Miss Strakosch was troubled by her throat, and Dr. King was called in to attend her. Although he was twenty years older than she he became infatuated with her. The wedding was the result.

The bride was dressed in a traveling suit of light summer silk with a hat to correspond. As soon as the ceremony was over the couple took the train for Providence, where they will pass their honeymoon.

Guttmann—Starn.

Mr. Rudolph Guttmann of 262 West Eighty-fifth Street and Miss Irene Starn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Starn of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Endicott, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossmann officiating. A small reception followed at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Guttmann will spend their honeymoon at the Thousand Islands and Nova Scotia, after which they will make their home in this city.

SUGAR IMPORTS GROWING

Last Year's Was Largest in the Country's History.

Porto Rico and Hawaii Supplied One-fifth of Total of 6,000,000,000 Pounds —Cost Lower Than Previously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—More than 5,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at over $100,000,000, was brought into the United States in the fiscal year just ended. This is a larger importation of sugar than at any preceding year in the history of the country, and the value is greater than in any preceding year except the importations of 1891, 1892, and 1894.

These figures include the sugar brought from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and while the figures of the shipments from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are not included in the official statement of imports, they are properly included in the statement to show the quantity of sugar coming into the United States.

The total number of pounds of sugar brought into the United States during the year was, as shown by the records of the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, 5,717,077,004, while in no earlier year in the history of the country has the importation of sugar ever reached 5,000,000,000 pounds.

The largest importation in any earlier year was that of 1897, when the total was 4,918,995,733 pounds. Adding to the enormous importation of 1903 600,000,000 pounds as the domestic production, would give a total sugar supply of 5,917,000,000 pounds for the year, or sufficient to furnish an average of 72 pounds for each individual in the United States, estimating the present population at 80,000,000.

The record of sugar importations for the year differs materially in certain aspects from that of earlier years. The total importation of beet sugar during the year was only 87,000,000 pounds, against 255,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902 and 905,000,000 in the fiscal year 1901. The sugar of cane juice composed the remainder, and the cane sugar importations of the fiscal year, exclusive of that brought from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, amounted to 4,078,000,000 pounds, against 2,635,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902, and 2,956,000,000 in 1901.

From Porto Rico the total sugar brought into the United States amounted to 226,143,908 pounds, valued at $7,466,979, and from the Hawaiian Islands, 774,825,429 pounds, valued at $25,310,694. Thus the total quantity of sugar supplied from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands amounted to 1,000,000,000 pounds, or about one-fifth of the total brought into the country, its value being nearly $33,000,000.

Another marked characteristic of the year's production of sugar is the fact that the price of sugar brought from foreign countries has averaged lower than in any preceding year. The official statements of the Bureau of Statistics have for many years shown the "average cost per pound in foreign country" of the sugar imported. This average cost was in 1872 and 1878 over 5 cents per pound.

From that period it ranged downward, averaging four and a fraction cents per pound, until 1883, when the cost first fell below 4 cents, being 3 99 cents per pound. From that date forward it ranged downward, in some years falling below 3 cents per pound, the figure for 1894 being 2.9 cents as the year's average rate of cost.

By 1901 the movement was still slowly downward, the average rate from 1901 being 2.3 cents per pound, while in 1902 the average cost was 1.82 cents per pound, and in the fiscal year just ended the average cost in the country of production of the sugar imported from foreign countries was 1.71 cents per pound, which is lower than in any preceding year.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something for the woman who likes plenty of fine silver. It is a purse with all that is in view a solid sheet of silver. There is a silver handchain across the top of this, and, with a monogram on one of the silver purse sides, it is a pretty trinket and costs $12. The sheet of plain silver, which forms the outside of the purse, which is shallow—perhaps 2½ inches deep by 5 or 6 inches long—fastens at the lower side with a regular ball purse clasp. It looks dangerous, on examination shows that this clasp holds the cover only, and when one side is raised the purse within, of fine seal leather, is revealed, with its own clasp at the top, and inside the various compartments belonging to every well-regulated purse.

***

In the same form are gun metal purses, with chains of the gun metal. These are small purses, about half the size, not much more than three inches long, but also with the chain for carrying, and in both gun metal and silver. A small gun metal purse will cost $7.

***

Fine gold chains are used in the decoration of some of the finer leather purses with excellent effect. One of these has around the edge a narrow ornamental band formed of small diamonds, the sides of the fine gold chains about the size of the small neckchains worn with pendants. In the centre of each of diamonds is a baroque pearl. Another purse has a small ornamental design in gold, linked together by these fine gold chains. This purse is set with pale green stones.

***

Very pretty is another purse in a brown leather. This has a small vine design in a pretty leaf pattern around the edge, a single round pearl set like a berry here and there on the vine. On the leaves are set several ladybugs of natural size and color.

***

Only twelve of them were made, so they are bound to be novelties. They are little picnic sets, a knife and fork to carry in the pocket. Closed, each piece is about the size of one of the flat pocket pencils, and the knife or fork, pulling out at the end, will make them twice the length. There is a small snakeskin case, opening at one end, which will hold them both, and is of convenient size to slip into the vest pocket. It is one of the most useful little things ever made for the purpose, and costs $2.25.

***

A small trinket in silver which is useful and convenient is a silver pencil. It is attached by a five or six inch silver chain to a small silver paper cutter.

***

Among the finest and prettiest handkerchiefs in colors are those in solid colors, with a little line of white along the edge in some simple and fancy design. These handkerchiefs come in pale pinks, blues, and lavenders, and the edge is finished with a little fine embroidery.

***

Big screens, with the tops higher in the centre and curving down at the sides, come in four folds covered with pictured tapestry showing pastoral scenes, one scene covering the entire screen.

***

Those animal head parasols—dogs, cats, parrots, and monkeys—which have been $10 and more, are selling now, with the parasols in delicate colors, for $3.75.

***

Yale College boys can have toothbrushes with a blue Y on the handle by paying 25 cents. Other colleges seem to have been neglected in this respect.

***

Nice little handkerchiefs with the centre of really fine and sheer linen have narrow hems with dots or blocks of colors on them, some in red and others in blue, and cost 12½ cents apiece.

***

Small birch bark picture frames, with glass in the front and made up with bright-colored worsteds, cost 25 cents each.

***

So do Indian paddles, some of them done in bright colors and others done in burnt work, with Indian heads on the ends.

***

Penwipers, as large as a note-size envelope, with a reclining Indian on the top, also cost 25 cents.

Condition of J. Parker Dodd.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—J. Parker Dodd of 10 Lincoln Park, this city, who was injured by falling from a horse recently, has not recovered consciousness in the Long Branch Hospital, though physicians report some improvement in his condition.

OLD-TIME STAGE DRIVER DEAD.

Samuel Hedden of Union County, N. J., Famous for His Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Samuel Hedden, one of the oldest and best-known residents in Union County, died at his home, on Duer Street, this city, last evening, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was an original character, keen-witted and famous for stories of times "before the railroads came."

Previous to the time that the New Jersey Central extended its line from Plainfield to Somerville he was stage driver from here to a dozen northern points. It was part of his duties to carry the savings of farmers along the route to banks in Plainfield, and though he carried large sums, was never held up, and always made an accounting for every penny.

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Ann Stewart Hedden whom he met at her father's home in Washingtonville, one day when he stopped to procure assistance in repairing his wagon.

VETERAN SHIP CHANDLER DEAD.

George Bell Had Been in the Business for Sixty Years.

George Bell of 223 West Twenty-second Street died Saturday, in his eighty-third year. He was born in this city in August, 1820, and was educated in the common schools. At an early age he was apprenticed in the ship brokerage business, and in 1843 former a partnership with S. H. Sise, in this line, which lasted until 1849 when Sise died. He then went into the ship chandlery business with J. M. Hicks, under the firm name of Hicks & Bell, at 68 South Street. About twenty years ago Hicks died, and the business was carried on solely by Mr. Bell until two weeks ago under the old name. Mr. Bell lived at 223 West Twenty-second Street for over fifty years, building the house himself, when that part of the city was farm land. His wife, sister, and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard, lived with him all this time, and their death on two successive days last December cast a gloom over his life which never lifted.

From that time on he was never really well, and was seen to be in failing health, and it was thought that living alone was depressing him. About two weeks ago he became really ill, and went to Paterson, N. J., but steadily failed, and returned to this city several days ago. He was a member of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a Trustee of the Seamen's Saving Bank, an honorary member of Lafayette Post G. A. R., a member of the Seventy-first Regiment's Veteran Association, and a member of the old Volunteer Firemen's Association. He leaves no children, and the nearest relatives are two nephews, one niece, and a grandnephew. The funeral will be held this evening.

DEATH OF DR. VANDERLIP.

Was One of the Founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Rev. George Mairs Vanderlip, D. D., through whose instrumentality the Young Men's Christian Association was established in America, one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for a long time representative of the American Baptist Publication Society, died at his home, 675 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. His death was due to valvular heart disease, from which he had suffered for nearly three years.

Dr. Vanderlip was born in Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1832. He was graduated from the University of New York in 1851 and from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1858. He also studied in Edinburgh University. He was for some time English correspondent of the New York Evening Post and The Boston Watchman. While in England he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association there, and wrote of it to The Watchman. It was due to these letters that the first Young Men's Christian Association was formed there and the second association organized in New York City.

He became a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Association and has been active in its affairs ever since. He wrote "Visits to the Homes of English Worthies," and several minor volumes. He was at one time a member of the Century Club and was a member of the St. Nicholas Society. For a number of years he was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He leaves a widow. Arrangements for the funeral are not yet complete.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank Remy.

Frank Remy, fifty-two years of age, well known in the wholesale drug and chemical trade, died at his residence, 3 West One Hundred and First Street, Saturday, after a brief illness. He was born in Cologne, Germany, and thirty years ago came to Chicago and embarked in the wholesale drug and chemical business. He continued in that line until eight years ago, when he came to this city and entered the employ of Klipstein & Co. as the head of one of their chemical departments. Three years ago he went in business for himself in the same line and did a large export trade. A widow survives him. The remains will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Emeline Fuller, who with her husband, Alexander Fuller, conducted a restaurant in the Equitable Building a number of years ago, died at her home at Red Bank, N. J., yesterday. She was seventy years old and is survived by a daughter.

Gustavus A. Damon, one of the proprietors of Hotel Thorndike, Boston, and for years one of the managers of the Atlantic House, Nantasket Beach, died in Boston on Saturday after a six weeks' illness from a complication of diseases. He was sixty-six years old.

Joseph Weil, fifty-six years old, died at his home, 3 Van Nest Place, on Friday, of heart disease. Mr. Weil was a member of many clubs and benevolent societies. He was born in Strasburg, and came to America thirty-eight years ago, and had been a resident of the Ninth Ward since then. He had been a clerk of the Third Municipal Police Court for twenty-five years. He had been for many years one of the General Committee of Tammany Hall Fifth Assembly District. He was a member of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, La Loge la Sincerité, and many other organizations. He leaves a widow, six daughters, and two sons.

MRS. FISKE HOME AGAIN.

Actress Returns from European Vacation—Plans for the Season.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske was among the passengers who arrived yesterday morning from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke. Mrs. Fiske returns after a long visit to the other side, and said that she was much improved in health. She will begin rehearsals this morning in "Mary of Magdala," her last season's success.

While in Europe Mrs. Fiske visited Heidelberg, Nuremberg, and other places in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and spent several weeks in a suburb of Paris.

Mrs. Fiske will appear for a brief engagement at the Manhattan Theatre this Fall, after which she will make an extended tour of the country. In a few weeks she will undertake the supervision of "Maria of the Lowlands," which Mr. Fiske is to produce at the Manhattan when her engagement ends. Besides "Mary of Magdala," Mrs. Fiske will also be seen at the Manhattan this season in a number of matinée performances of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" to the study of which she has devoted much of her time this Summer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada to-day, entertaining a party of forty, who were given a sail in the bay after luncheon.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave dinners at their villas to-night, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell entertained a party of sixteen at the Casino.

Thomas Ridgway of Philadelphia is at the Stevens villa.

The steam yachts Kismet, F. H. Smithers, and Varanto, A. E. Austin, have arrived. The steam yacht Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan, has sailed to the westward.

CLUB WOMEN INDIGNANT.

East Orange City Council Refuses to Permit Removal of Clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., A

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week was one of recuperation to an extent perhaps scantily appreciated by those who remember only or chiefly how trying some of the days were. Among 144 stocks which moved as much as a point, 110 advanced. The bond market scarcely moved as favorably, 33 descriptions advancing and 34 declining a point or more. Bonds are more sluggish of movement than stocks, and the disproportionately large number of declines in bonds as compared with stocks reflects the rather tardy adjustment of the prices of bonds to the fall of stocks in the interval between bond transactions widely separated. As stocks rise it may be anticipated that bonds will follow them up at an interval, as they followed them down at an interval. There is no ground for disquiet in the apparently unfavorable comparison of the movements of the bond and stock markets. The significance in this case is regarding the comparative alertness of speculators and investors.

Among the dozen most active stocks Atchison distinguished itself by being the most active and by alone declining 1¼. Among the remaining 11, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Reading, and Union Pacific alone advanced less than a point, the others advancing up to a maximum of 2½ for Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific. Among large advances may be mentioned Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 20; Pullman, 15⅞, and Lackawanna, 16. Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred fell 24½. In the bond market Consolidated Tobacco 4s had a rather wide range, but only netted a fractional advance. The next most active bonds had a better rise, for examples, Union Pacific convertibles, 1½; Steel 5s, 2⅝, and Wabash 4s, 3½. Metropolitan Street Railway 4s fell 3⅝, as compared with an advance of its parent stock by 6.

The immediate outlook seems to be dullness resulting from a rather even balance between solid grounds for hope, and equally good reasons for caution rather than alarm. Trade is large and sound, and the promise of the crops is for even an increase. But the promise of the harvest may not be fulfilled, and it is certain that there will be political and financial agitation. Even those clear that the balance is hopeful agree that it is no time to take ventures upon small margins. Excessive loans have wrecked good houses so recently that only the rashest will risk a like fate. With conservatism in fresh commitments and patience in allowing the situation to develop normally without forcing by inconsiderate creditors or speculators in a hurry, the shadow which has cast its gloom over Wall Street may happily pass by.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Elevated Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Northern Securities Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	221	224
Albany & Susquehanna	225	
Allis-Chalmers	15	18½
Allis-Chalmers pf	56	60
Amalgamated Copper	61¼	61¾
Am. Ag. Chemical	15¾	16
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	74	80
American Beet Sugar	26	28
American Beet Sugar pf		80
American Bicycle	½	1
American Car & Foundry	82½	83
American Car & Foundry pf	95	96½
American Cott	200	220
American Cotton Oil	29¼	29¾
American Cotton Oil pf	90	92
American District Telegraph	23	25
American Express	180	185
American Grass Twine	5	6
American Hide & Leather	5¼	6¼
American Hide & Leather pf	15½	21
American Ice Company	4½	6¾
American Ice Company pf	23	24
American Linseed Company	9¼	10
American Linseed Company pf	30	35
American Locomotive	16	16¾
American Locomotive pf	83¾	86
American Malting Co.	2	3
American Malting Company pf	15¾	16¾
American Smelting & Refining	42	43½
American Smelting & Refining pf	90¾	91
American Snuff	100	130
American Snuff pf	90¾	
American Steel Foundries	10	13
American Steel Foundries pf	56	60
American Sugar Refining	115½	116
American Sugar Refining pf	113¾	114¾
American Tel. & Cable	77	85
American Tobacco pf	127	130
American Woolen Company	9¾	10
American Woolen Company pf	69	72
Anaconda Copper Mining	37	37½
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann Arbor pf	70	75
Associated Merchants' 1st pf	93	98
A., T. & S. F.	82½	83¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	89¾	89¾
Atlantic Coast Line	100	110
Baltimore & Ohio	93	93½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	89¾	90¾
Boston Air Line pf	100	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45¾	46¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	192	200
Brunswick City	6	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	140	150
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	140	156
Butterick Company	42	44
Canada Southern	80¾	90¾
Canada Southern pf	120	130
Central Railroad of New Jersey	161½	164
Chesapeake & Ohio	32¾	33¾
Chicago & Alton	21	21½
Chicago & Alton pf	66	68½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	190	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	130	134
Chicago Great Western	15¾	16½
Chicago Great Western pf. A	71	74
Chicago Great Western pf. B	61	63
Chicago Great Western deb	86¾	87
C., M. & St. Paul	141¾	142¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	170	175
Chi. & Northwestern	190	195
Chi. & Northwestern pf	200	200
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	130¾	131
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	170	180
Chi. Term. & Transf.	10½	11
Chi. Term. & Transf. pf	34¾	36
Chi. Union Traction	3	4¾
Chi. Union Traction pf	32	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	71½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	55	75
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel pf	65	75
Cleve. & Pitts.	161	180
Cleve. & Pitts. pf	87	90
Col. Fuel & Iron	44	47
Col. Fuel & Iron pf		100
Col. Southern	12¾	14
Col. Southern 1st pf	51½	53¾
Col. Southern 2d pf	21½	22
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	142	150
Com. Cable	160	165
Consolidated Coal	30	60
Consolidated Gas	186½	188
Continental Tobacco pf	102½	105
Corn Products Co.	20¾	20
Corn Products Co. pf	71¾	72
Delaware & Hudson	168	168
Del., L. & W.	246	248
Denver & Rio Gr.	24	25
Denver & Rio Gr. pf	76	78
D., M. & Ft. D.	15¾	19½
Detroit Southern	10	10¾
Detroit Southern pf	19	20
Detroit United Ry.	69¾	70
Distillers' Securities	44¾	45
Distilling Co. of Am. pf	34	35
Duluth, S. S. & A.	9	10
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13	15½
Duluth Steamship Company	3	4
Erie	36¾	36¾
Erie 1st pf	66¾	67
Erie 2d pf	48	48½
Evansville & Terre Haute	84¾	85
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	82
General Chemical Co.	68	70
General Chemical Co. pf	99	100
General Electric	160	165
Great Northern pf	170	190
Hocking Valley	71½	74
Hocking Valley pf	90	92
Homestake	125	
Illinois Central	130¾	130¾
Illinois Central L.	100	106
International Paper Co.	11	11¾
International Paper Co. pf	63	67
International Power	42	43
International Pump	75	77
International Steam Pump pf	73	77
Iowa Central	12	15
Iowa Central pf	34½	36
Jole & Clear	190	200
Kanawha & Michigan	26	27
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	68	70
Kansas City Southern	22	23
Kansas City Southern pf	70	73½
Keokuk & D. M.	20	30
Keokuk & D. M. pf	43	53
L. E. & W.	24	25
L. E. & W. pf	82	90
Lake Erie & Western	22	25
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	100
Lake Shore	204	206
Lehigh Valley	103¾	104½
Lehigh Valley Coal	300	310
Lehigh Valley Coal pf	50	60
Long Island	50	60
Louisville & Nashville	122	122½
Manhattan Beach	9	10
Manhattan Elevated	132½	132⅝
Maryland Coal pf	80	100
Met. Sec. Co.	80	81½
Metropolitan Street Railway	119	119½
Met. West Side El.	18	20
Met. West Side El. Chi. pf	50	60
Mexican Central	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	115	120
Mil. & St. L.	98	100
Mil. & St. L. pf	83	85
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	123	125
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	123½	126
Mo., K. & T.	19½	20¼
Mo., K. & T. pf	39¾	41¼
Missouri Pacific	97¾	98
N. C. & St. L.	90	100
National Biscuit	30	39¼
National Biscuit pf	100¼	101
National Enameling	24	25½
National Enameling pf	89	89¾
National Lead	12¾	15
National Lead pf	87	90
National Railroad of Mexico pf	26	30
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	25	27
National Railroad of Mexico def	10	15
New Central Coal	47	50
New York Air Brake	120	130
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	95	110
New York Central	116¾	119¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	22	24½
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	102	112
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	62	64
New York Dock Company	30	40
New York Dock Company pf	43	54
New York & New Jersey Tel		161
New York, Ontario & Western	23	23¾
Norfolk & Western	63¾	63¾
Norfolk & Western pf	86	90
North American	77¼	78
Ontario Mining	4	5
Pacific Coast	45	60
Pacific Coast 1st pf	90	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	54	60
Pacific Mail	20½	21¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	132½	132¾
People's Gas, Chicago	94¼	95
Peoria & Eastern	16	22
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pere Marquette pf	78	80
Pittsburg Coal	15¾	16
Pittsburg Coal pf	83¼	85
Pressed Steel Car	61	65½
Pullman Company	213	216
R. I. Sec. 1½ Cent. stock certs	70	80
Railway Steel Spring	20	25
Railway Steel Spring pf	80	85
Reading	45¾	46
Reading 1st pf	80¾	81¼
Reading 2d pf	67¾	69
Rens. & Saratoga	200	
Republic Iron & Steel	11½	12
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	64	66
Rock Island	23¾	23½
Rock Island pf	61¼	61¾
Roma, W. & O.	126	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	13¾	14
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	65	67
St. Joseph & Grand Island	9¼	10¾
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	36	40
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	17	19
St. L. & S. F. C. & T. certs	155	165
St. L. & S. F. C. & T. 1st pf. certs	107½	130
St. L. & San Francisco certs	60	70
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	60	70
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf	50	51
St. L. S. W.	14	14½
St. L. S. W. pf	32½	33½
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	32¾	33¾
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	82	100
Southern Pacific	43½	43¾
Southern Railway	20¾	21
Southern Railway pf	68	68
So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio certs	35	35
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39	39¾
Texas Pacific	20¾	20
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	29	30
Third Avenue	114	118
Tol., Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	23	23½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	19	22
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf	39	40
Twin City R. T.	94¾	95½
Union Pacific	72	72¾
Union Pacific pf	82	82¾
United Fruit	90	92
United Kys. Inv.	16	18
United Kys. Inv. pf	40½	43
U. S. Express	96	105
U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾
U. S. Leather pf	80¾	81¾
U. S. Realty & Con.	90	94
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	45¾	46
U. S. Rubber	9¾	11¾
U. S. Rubber pf	35	36
U. S. Steel	32¾	33¾
U. S. Steel pf	71¾	71¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	33¾	34
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	90	100
Va. & S. Coal & C.	21	25
Wabash	21½	22
Wabash pf	39¾	39¾
Wells-Fargo Express	196	215
Western Union Telegraph	85½	84¾
Westinghouse pasenting	168	173
Westinghouse 1st pf	167	170
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15	18¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	50	61
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	20½	30
Wisconsin Central	17½	18¾
Wisconsin Central pf	36½	39

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The stock market has passed through an uncomfortable week, but with less trouble than was anticipated. The failures were less numerous than were expected. Liquidation, however, has been heavy and persistent, while the low prices of securities failed to tempt investors to any considerable extent.

The foreign market is the only one not sharing in the general depression. Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Turkish, Bulgarian, and Argentine securities all showed advances. South African securities were again depressed on the unsatisfactory outlook of the labor question.

The position of the American market, which mainly follows the movements of Wall Street, is considered still too uncertain to induce healthy speculation.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 2.—The general condition of the cloth market was not materially changed during the past week. Many declare that they have never known the trade in a worse state. Salesmen have worked hard without tangible results. A desultory inquiry continued, with a slight increase in business where low prices were accepted. Business with India was confined to low qualities, of which considerable sales have been lately effected. There were some transactions with China at low figures. Yarn manufacturers were impelled to accept unremunerative prices by the necessity of preserving the continuity of their business relations.

Yarns were very disappointing, there being little improvement in the demand. The turnover was small, not equal to the curtailed production.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Temperatures have risen generally, though not decidedly, east of the Rocky Mountains. There has, however, been a temporary fall in portions of the South, due to thunderstorms.

There were local showers over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except from the lower lake region eastward and southeastward, where the weather was partly cloudy to cloudy. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with low pressure and higher temperatures.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light northeast to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light east to south; on the South Atlantic Coast light east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly, and on the great lakes fresh east to southeast.

Storm warnings displayed Monday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly easterly, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

For New England, partly cloudy Monday, warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday, partly cloudy; probably showers in north portion, light to fresh northeast to southeast winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, light southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, light south winds.

For Virginia, partly cloudy Monday, showers in south portion, warmer in southwest portion; Tuesday fair, light to fresh east winds.

For North Carolina, showers Monday, except fair in extreme western portion; Tuesday fair, light east winds.

For Eastern New York, partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, light southeast to south winds.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, light south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh east to southeast winds.

For Western New York, partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, fresh east winds.

For South Carolina, fair Monday, except showers on the coast; Tuesday fair, light southeast winds.

For North Dakota, Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

For South Dakota, fair Monday, warmer in western portion; Tuesday, showers and cooler.

For West Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday.

For Minnesota, partly cloudy Monday, warmer in north portion; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers in west portion, fresh east to southeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Monday partly cloudy; Tuesday fair; light southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau.— TIMES.

	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	80	64	66
6 A. M.	76	62	62
9 A. M.	70	68	70
12 M.	79	76	80
3 P. M.	81	77	82
6 P. M.	80	74	77
9 P. M.	76	71	71
12 P. M.	76	70	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date, 1902	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 86 degrees at 4 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 76 degrees, at 1 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees, at 4:30 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. C. Prime, Albany, and Lon V. Stephens, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—James L. Flood, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—J. S. Avery, London.

GRAND—Gerritt A. Archibald, Indianapolis.

GILSEY—Milo T. Miller, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Count and Countess Haardt, Germany.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. C. C. McCullough, United States Army.

GRENOBLE—J. G. Morrisby, St. Paul.

PLAZA—Charles Hall Davis, Petersburg, Va.

SAVOY—Charles Straus, St. Paul.

NETHERLAND—William W. Wilkinson, Milwaukee.

MURRAY HILL—George W. Pepper, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Fairchild, Oneonta.

VICTORIA—A. J. Ashton, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—Dr. George Martin, Berlin.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

HERALD SQUARE—O. B. Torrance, Pittsburg.

NORMANDIE—W. E. Rhea, Memphis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. C. Wells, house furnishing goods; 704 Broadway.

"Gee, Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; C. B. Odor, cloaks, suits, and skirts; 704 Broadway.

Fortscus & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Fortscus, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Moorehead, buyer, cloaks and suits; W. H. Ellis, carpets; E. D. Stauffer, sporting goods, books, and sheet music; I. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; C. H. Carleson, furnishing goods; D. Davidson, pictures and frames; A. Oldrieve, ladies' hosiery, gloves, and umbrellas; 704 Broadway.

Bannon & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Rowland, genera; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lang & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Bannon, general dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Lagroue, silks; D. Jones, laces, notions and jewelry; 468 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Winsonia Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; Miss M. Riordan, corsets; Miss A. Molloy, laces; Miss R. Steiner, ribbons; Miss A. Steiner, gloves; Miss L. Wolf, cloaks, fancy goods; Miss M. Kelly, infants' wear and muslin underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kolnedy & Macinaes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullough, laces, ribbons, and trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel. E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; H. O. Langen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morfield, cloaks and suits, 19 Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; Hotel Normandie.

Lurie, A., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lurie, ladies' waists, corsets, ribbons, laces, notions, and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, notions and miscellaneous dry goods, 65 Franklin Street; Hotel Wellington.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, silks and dress goods, 416 Broadway; Hotel Grenoble.

Schwartz-Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Grunebaum, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. J. Shwartz, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, gloves, umbrellas, and notions; 1,200 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 15 Spring Street.

Well Brothers & Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Wile, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss V. Sill, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Whitney, Mrs. M. K., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Robinson, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Brown

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St., to receive passengers, ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 29 and 91, will stop at 125th St., ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—"MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy, 6:30 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—"Adirondack. Through parlor cars to Adirondack Resorts, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—"SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—"EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Albany 12:05 P. M., Syracuse 4:45, Rochester 6:40, Buffalo 8:01, Niagara Falls 8:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—"FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:40 A. M.—"SARATOGA AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Due Saratoga 12:40 P. M.
10:30 A. M.—"OAK EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—"RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:20, Indianapolis 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 20½ via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore, Electric Lights and Steam Heat.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Sundays only. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:55, Troy 6:30 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—"DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 8:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M., next day.
6:00 P. M.—"WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. S.
7:00 P. M.—"MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. to Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—"ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—"BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLES AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—"SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—"PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 25 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO TREATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Cedensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:26 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:46 P. M.

For Chatham, 8:26 A. M., 2:46 and 5:35 P. M. Daily. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 125 Union St., Brooklyn; 241 Columbus Ave., 125th St. Station, 125th St. and 126th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, B. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "Information" at each office. New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

*9:04 A. M.; †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M.; *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 8:49 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:18 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:50 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 7:00 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:30 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
*12:15 PM—(2) Chicago Express.
†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:30 PM—Cont. Limited for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*5:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*9:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
†9:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*11:00 PM—For Interm. points to Albany.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at 7:25 A. M., (2) at 10:43 A. M., (3) at 12:10 P. M., (4) at 12:45 P. M. Leave Jersey City (1) at 7:40 A. M., (2) at 11:00 A. M., (3) at 12:20 P. M., (4) at 12:55 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time Liberty, South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—8:15 A. M. (Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 6:00, 10:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 8 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 12:00 P. M., 12:00 Midnight.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 1:20.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:05, 11:30 A. M., (1:30 Saturday only), 3:40, 4:30, 5:05, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) 24:00, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:02, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night. 30TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:22, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, *2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 10:25 P. M., 12:11 night.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:22, 18:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. Reading only, 11:30 P. M., 12:01 A. M. 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, 24:00, 18:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From St. Rector St. Pier, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street, only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 155 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 542 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 690 Fulton St., 500 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt, *12:10nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:25pm, *2:00pm Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*2:25pm, *8:40pm Limited
Pittsburg Limited...	*8:45pm, *9:00pm Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis...	*12:10nt, *12:10nt Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis...	*10:20am, *10:30am Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis...	*3:25pm, *5:00pm Buffet
Norfolk...	*7:15pm, *7:55pm Buffet
Washington...	*4:00pm, *4:00pm Diner
Washington...	*8:00pm, *8:00pm Buffet
Washington...	*10:00am, *10:00am Buffet
Washington...	*12:00nt, *12:15nt Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 155 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 542 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 690 Fulton St., 500 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Connects at Delaware, N. J., with Lehigh Valley Railroad.

	Lv. W.Y.	Ar. E.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local...	11:30 AM	11:40 AM
Black Diamond Express...	*10:45 AM	*10:55 AM
Atlantic Express...	*10:45 AM	*10:55 AM
Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre Express...	*10:45 PM	11:10 PM
Phila. Express...	*10:45 PM	11:10 PM
Buffalo Express...	*10:45 PM	11:10 PM
Buffalo Limited...	*10:45 PM	11:10 PM

*Daily. Time and 1st Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, 23d Ave., 26 Union Square West, 155 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 542 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 690 Fulton St., 500 Broadway, Williamsburg. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

27 The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

9:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis Dining Car.

10:35 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

2:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Colonel and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS.—For Chicago, Fort Wayne and Chicago. For Toledo, (except Saturdays) Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car), 11:55 (Dining and Cortlandt Streets), 12:10 (Dining Car), 12:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car), 12:55 (Dining and Cortlandt Streets), 2:20, (2:30 Congressional Limited), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:45 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car), 12:55 (Dining and Cortlandt Streets), 2:20, (2:30 Congressional Limited), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:45 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:55 A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car), 12:55 (Dining and Cortlandt Streets), 2:20, (2:30 Congressional Limited), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:45 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining and Cortlandt Streets), 5:10) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Cars, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 9:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:55 (Saturdays only), 3:55, 7:55, 9:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30 (Saturdays only), 3:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6:20, 6:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:40 A. M., 8:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 9:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 8:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car), 11:25, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55, 10:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Express, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Limited, 10:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:25, (Dining Car,) 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) (4:26 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:05, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Express, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Limited, 9:25, 10:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:25, (Dining Car,) 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25

TENEMENT HOUSE VALUES

Controller Grout's Reply to Complaints Made by Owners.

Increased Assessed Values, He Declares, Have Not Affected This Class Disproportionately—His Examiner's Report.

Controller Grout, in a statement prepared before he sailed for Europe and made public yesterday, replies to the complaints made by the owners of tenement property to the effect that these properties have suffered more than their share of increased assessed values and will have to pay larger taxes, thereby increasing the rents that they will have to demand. The Controller says that this is not justified by the facts, and adds that for the purpose of accurately and exactly ascertaining the facts on this subject he has caused R. B. McIntyre, the examiner in charge of the Investigations Division of the Finance Department, to make a most painstaking examination.

This report, which the Controller declares sets forth most conclusively that the statements of the tenement owners are without basis, accompanies the statement from the Controller. Mr. McIntyre, in this report, says:

"Pursuant to your instructions I have caused to be made an examination as to the operation of the new or "full" valuation system, as applied to a number of tenement properties in the Borough of Manhattan. For this purpose an indiscriminate selection has been made of 2,164 parcels distributed throughout the borough in the several sections, as follows:

	Number of Parcels
South of Houston Street, between the Bowery and the East River	508
South of Seventy-third Street, the Bowery to the North River	130
South of Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, to the East River	468
Fourteenth Street, North to Eighty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, to the East River	587
West of Ninth Avenue, Forty-second Street, to Sixty-fifth Street and the North River	419
Total number of Parcels	2,164

"In the selection of the parcels here used for illustration representatives of this department were directed to make personal visitation to the properties, with instructions to select those only where the premises are used as tenements. The buildings may reasonably be said to represent the various types of tenements to be found in the borough, varying from the old-style cold-water tenement of four families to the modern improved building, housing twenty-eight of thirty families.

"In the preparation of the list of properties your examiners were also instructed to limit the examination, as far as possible, to those properties only where the character of the improvements on the land was about the same in 1903 as in 1902.

"As a result of the examination thus made I beg to report that of the 2,164 tenement properties included in the compilation 1,839 show a decrease in the amount of taxes to be paid in 1903, figured on a basis of 1.41367, the tax rate for this year, as compared with the taxes of 1902, which were at the rate of 2.2276. In only 295 instances, or 13 6-10 per cent. of the whole number of properties dealt with, will there be increases in this year's tax bills.

"Examination of the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, as to respect to the assessed valuation of the 2,164 tenement properties concerned, shows that the total valuation for purposes of taxation in 1902 was $32,945,000, as compared with $46,542,500 in 1903, an increase of $14,297,500, or approximately 44 3-10 per cent., in 1903, over the valuations of 1902.

"The total amount of the 1902 tax bills on the 2,164 parcels under consideration, making allowance for a small difference due to the elimination of fractions of over one-half cent in the individual bills, was approximately $733,000.14, while the tax bills for 1903, computed at 1.41367, will be approximately $657,943.88, representing a net saving of $75,111.76 in money to the owners of the properties, or a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. in the amount of taxes to be paid this year, as compared with 1902.

"An analysis has been made of the detail statements from which the above totals were taken. This analysis shows that of the 295 properties where the amount of the taxes for 1903 would appear to exceed that paid in 1902, there are few cases where the excess will be over $50. The extent of the increase will be seen from the following statement:

	Number of Parcels
Increases less than $5	56
More than $5 and less than $10	50
More than $10 and less than $15	39
More than $15 and less than $25	37
More than $25 and less than $35	17
More than $35 and less than $50	20
More than $50 and less than $75	21
More than $75 and less than $100	4
More than $100 and less than $200	1
Total	295

"Examination has been made of the records in the Register's office to determine, if possible, the reasons for those increases in tax valuations which have resulted in increased tax payments. As a result of this examination and other inquiry instituted as to the facts, it may be stated that in most of the instances where the owners of the properties will be required to pay increased taxes, these particular properties were either previously undervalued, or appreciations of the properties have for various reasons taken place.

"Following is a summary of the results of this examination:

Number of tenement properties included in compilation, 2,164.	
Total assessed valuations, 1902	$32,945,000
Total assessed valuations, 1903	46,542,500
Increased assessed valuation 1903 over 1902	14,297,500
Percentage of increased assessed valuation, (approximately)	44 3-10
Total amount of 1902 taxes at rate 2.2276	$733,000.14
Total amount of 1903 taxes at rate 1.41367	657,943.88
Total net decrease 1903 taxes	$75,111.76
Percentage of total net decrease (approximately)	10¼

TRIED TO BRIBE POLICEMAN.

Fannie Weber Charged with Offering Officer Money.

Fannie Weber, said to be the proprietress of a house at 128 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on charges preferred by Patrolman Mohrman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who said that the woman had attempted to bribe him after he had arrested her for selling liquor without a license.

According to the policeman's testimony the woman first offered him $50, and on his refusal she doubled the amount.

At the request of the woman's counsel the case was adjourned.

OIL WAREHOUSES IN DANGER.

Quick Work of Firemen Avert Big Front Street Blaze.

The sending in of two alarms and the quick work of the firemen yesterday checked a fire which started between two oil warehouses. The fire started in the four-story building at 178 Front Street shortly before noon and threatened the warehouse of the marine oil department of the Standard Oil Company at 176 and the oil and varnish warehouse of William McDonough at 180.

A large amount of fire-fighting apparatus was soon on the scene and the fire was extinguished after a loss of about $1,000.

HELD ON ROBBERY CHARGE.

Robert Kelly Accused of Waylaying a Brooklyn Man.

Robert Kelly, a man said to have a police record, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of robbery preferred by Patrolman Willemse of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who said he had captured Kelly in a hallway at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue early yesterday morning while attempting to escape with another man after holding up Thomas Johnson of 126 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The latter was in your town.

Kelly's record is said to be sufficient to insure him a long term in prison. A watch said to be Johnson's was found on his person, and he was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

RODENTS ATE RARE PLANTS.

Moles and Muskrats Ravaged Dutch Colonial Garden in Van Cortlandt Park.

Van Cortlandt Park's famous Dutch colonial garden, recently completed under the direction of the Department of Parks, at a cost of about $20,000, has been ravaged and many valuable plants and herbs from Europe destroyed by an army of muskrats and moles. These small animals have bored and burrowed the ground, undermining it in many places, and eaten the tender roots and leaves of the plants and herbs, killing them completely in many cases.

The garden, which is about a city block square, lies directly in front of the historic Van Cortlandt mansion, now occupied and used by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York as a public museum. Formerly the ground was an unsightly marsh, but Superintendent William Peters of the Department of Parks of the Borough of the Bronx conceived the idea of transforming it into a Dutch colonial garden. The idea met with favor, an appropriation was made, and the work begun. Surrounding the garden is a canal about four feet broad and as many feet deep filled with water, &c. It was to this particular spot that the muskrats which have long infested the shores of Van Cortlandt Lake, only a few hundred feet away, emigrated and took full possession. A large number of moles also took up their abode in the centre of the garden, where are a number of large flower beds in fantastic shapes.

Little or no attention was paid to the rodents until a couple of weeks ago, when several of the park attendants noticed that many of the young sprouts and the leaves of the most valued herbs and plants had been nipped off. At first the work was attributed to visitors, but a strict watch disproved this. Finally the discovery was made that the rats and moles were responsible for the destructive work that threatened in a short time to lay the entire garden to waste.

Every known method to destroy the little animals was tried without avail.

At last the aid of Henry Wagner, an expert rat catcher and trapper, who had done similar work for the city, was called in, and for the last ten days he has been busily engaged in the work. He uses trays of his own manufacture, and has special appliances for driving the rodents from their hiding places. So far he has been very successful, and has already trapped about forty muskrats and a dozen or so of moles. Already the work of destruction has diminished, and Rat Catcher Wagner hopes to clear the spot of the plagues in the course of a week or ten days.

ARABIC BEATS HER RECORD.

New White Star Liner Makes Passage from Queenstown in 7 Days 23 Hours 57 Minutes.

The new White Star liner Arabic arrived yesterday morning, having covered the distance from Queenstown to New York in 7 days 23 hour and 57 minutes, beating her previous record. The voyage was without special incident, although a pleasant feature was the substitution for the usual concert of what was called Athletic Day, for the benefit of the New York and Liverpool seamen's charities. The events were a tug of war, an obstacle race, drawing the pig, pillow fight on spar, threading the needle, spoon and egg race, three-legged race, &c. The prizes were what the passengers termed jokes; for instance, the winner of the obstacle race receiving the decoration of the order of the bath, which, in this particular case was a ticket to a well-known New York establishment for a bath of the Turkish kind. For the winner of the spoon and egg race there was a steel engraving, which turned out to be a United States two-cent postage stamp. Other prizes were in the same order.

The Arabic brought a large number of passengers, among them being George Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher W. Battershall, Mrs. J. J. Collister, the actress; Hubbard Cooke, Miss Florence Davies, the actress; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eilbeck, G. D. Harris, Sanford McKeever, Alexander S. Newmarket, Dr. H. E. Peterman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pitcairn, Charles Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Villemeuve Smith, A. T. Wellington, and Arthur E. Winter.

The Hamburg American liner Moltke, which docked yesterday morning, also brought a big crowd of home comers and visitors, among whom were Hobart D. Betts, A. J. Brown, A. W. Copeland, Lowell C. Frost, Arthur J. Lawrence, E. P. Langley, H. S. Manchester, A. M. Sheppard, Major F. Tweddele, Verdy du Vernois, Secretary of the German Legation, Washington.

NEIGHBORS SEEK LOST CHILD.

Strange Men Believed to Have Kidnapped Little Angelina Lapuma.

For the last ten days the police of this city have been looking for Angelina Lapuma, a little two-year-old Italian girl, the daughter of James Lapuma, a fruit dealer, who disappeared from her home at 430 West Forty-sixth Street in a very mysterious manner. All of the hospitals and the foundling asylums have been searched, but without result.

One week ago last Wednesday the little girl was playing about in the house while her mother was busy with her household affairs. Suddenly Mrs. Lapuma noticed that her daughter was gone, and herself went to see where the child might be. After looking all through the house without finding her Mrs. Lapuma went to the street, and there saw a small boy who said he had seen the little one a few minutes before, but did not know where she had gone.

Mrs. Lapuma then visited the neighbors' houses, but in none of them did she learn anything of her daughter. She sent word to her husband of the loss of the little girl and he reported the case to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station after he had searched for her himself. A general alarm was sent out, but the officers handling the case have not yet located her.

Capt. Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said last night that he thought the child had been kidnapped. "She was too small to have wandered far herself," he said, "and had she walked away she would have been picked up by some person and turned over to the police. I learn that at the time she is said to have disappeared two strange men were seen to drive up and down before the house several times and suddenly to have left the neighborhood. She is a pretty child and was probably taken by some one for his own."

Mrs. Lapuma is almost prostrated over the loss of her child. She spends most of her time in either crying for her lost daughter or walking around through the neighborhood in which she lives in the hope of finding some trace of the child.

DETECTIVES' QUARRY LET GO.

Man Indicted in St. Louis Set Free—Witness Would Not Appear.

John W. Miller, a distinguished-appearing man of about forty years, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with being a "suspicious person." Attorney Emanuel M. Friend appeared for Miller. Detective Sergeants Gray and Savage arrested Miller at the corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street Saturday afternoon, after an exciting chase. The detectives stumbled across the man Miller with a companion recognized as "Bit" Chase. The detectives made for Miller, while Chase boarded a trolley car and got away.

At Police Headquarters a big roll of bills was found in Miller's pocket. The wad consisted of a few thousand dollars in big bills, stage money, and the wrappers for the stage money were bank certificates of the National Bank of New Brunswick, Canada, and several bills from banks in Quebec.

Inspector McClusky telegraphed to St. Louis, where Miller is under indictment for assault, and received a telegram: "Miller not wanted; prosecuting witness will not appear." On motion of Mr. Friend, Miller was discharged. He is also known, the police say, as "John Peterson," "James Fredericks," and "Paul Newman."

WAR ON FISH PEDDLERS

Many Letters of Sympathy Read at Mass Meeting.

Dealers Say the Crusade Is Purely in the Interest of the Public Health—Appeal to Dr. Lederle Planned.

Letters which were read at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Retail Fish Dealers' Protective Association and the Fish Cutters' and Oyster Openers' Protective Union at 644 Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon showed clearly that many landlords and janitors are determined to rout the fish peddlers out of the city. The meeting of yesterday was held for the purpose of showing that the public is in favor of the crusade the retail fish men and their employes are waging not only against the injury to their business, but also for the observance of the health laws.

The letters, some protesting against the littering of their hallways and some commending the fish dealers for their efforts which had been received, were so numerous that only a few of them could be read for want of time. One of them was from the Janitors' Association stating that at a meeting of the organization held on July 28 resolutions had been adopted favoring the crusade of the fish dealers and their united employes and extending their aid. There were letters in abundance also citing instances in which peddlers with basketfuls of ill-smelling fish had invaded hallways and flats and littered the premises with discarded parts of the fish they sold.

The meeting of yesterday was opened by Chairman W. W. Greenwood of the Retail Fish Dealers' Protective Association, who after outlining the purpose for which the meeting had been called, stated also that as the meeting had not been called officially by either of the two bodies mostly interested, but was a meeting for the public in general, it would be necessary to appoint a Chairman. Accordingly Hugh H. Masterson, fish merchant and member of the Board of Governors of the Retail Fish Dealers' Protective Association, was called upon to preside. William C. Wellman, a member of the Fish Cutters and Oyster Openers' Protective Union and the pioneer in the movement, explained the recent steps which had been taken to rid the city of the fish peddling nuisance. He said that the fight against the fish peddlers was not being waged for the purpose of raising the price of fish or to deprive poor men of their livelihood, but that the movement was purely in the interest of public health. He said that having first succeeded in wiping out many of the pushcart peddlers whose means of preserving fish was unsanitary enough, there had now sprung up a horde of fish peddling vendors whose facilities for keeping their limited stock fresh and edible were worse. He told of how unjust this was to merchants who felt called upon to have refrigerating plants, throw away tainted goods, besides being unhealthful and unsanitary. He told of the purport of several letters which had not been read, among them this:

"A janitress wanted light from me upon a subject touching morals. She explained that, having read of our crusade against fish peddlers, the latter had begun to enter the building in which she lived and worked. The peddler, she said, had recently come to her with this proposition: He would furnish her with all the fish she needed if she would withdraw her opposition and objection to him. Was this right? Could she do that, she wanted me to let her know.

"I wrote her simply this: 'Jerome is after grafters.'"

Telling of the recent arrests which had been made at the instigation of the fish men, Mr. Wellman told the story: "A fish dealer on Eighth Avenue was arrested by the Department of Health for violating the health laws. He had just been placed under $100 bail for trial when he went to his place to see if his arrest would have a deterring effect upon him—if he would stop selling the tainted fish and get it out of the way. He did neither. He sent his clerk out to the door, who sold us a fish, and we, of course, arrested the clerk. We took the man and fish to the Fifty-fourth Street Court. Magistrate Pool presided there. He wouldn't let us stay in court with the fish—made us take it out and weigh it. We had paid for two pounds and two ounces. It weighed on several scales exactly one pound and ten ounces.

"You see, the public is being doubly fooled by these peddlers. They get tainted fish, and in addition they get short weight."

Mr. Wellman explained also that all the public officials were with them in the crusade against the fish peddlers, including James B. Reynolds, acting as the Mayor's Marshal; Dr. Lederle for the Department of Health, and the Corporation Counsel.

After it had been decided to send the letters, including those which may arrive today, to Dr. Lederle, the meeting was adjourned. The Retail Fish Dealers' Protective Association will meet to-night. Another mass meeting which is to give the general public the right to speak is to be held three weeks hence. Additional petitions are being circulated throughout the city protesting against the fish peddling nuisance and which are to be presented to the Mayor.

ARRESTED IN HOTEL CAFE.

H. P. Snyder of Northport, L. I., Taken from the Navarre Charged with Creating a Disturbance.

Henry Parks Snyder, thirty years old, a finely dressed young man who said his home is in Northport, L. I., was a prisoner in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with creating a disturbance in the Hotel Navarre, at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Saturday night.

Snyder claimed that he was acting in an orderly manner in the café, where he was drinking wine with some friends. He claimed that he was attacked by Special Patrolman Maxwell of the hotel, who, he claimed, had an old grudge against him, and that he retaliated in self-defense.

Maxwell, however, told the court that when he got Snyder to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, Snyder, in the presence of the Sergeant, punched him in the face and kicked him in the groin. Maxwell's statement was corroborated by Detective Frye of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. In view of this Magistrate Pool held the prisoner in $500 bail for trial.

TOO HANDY WITH RAZOR.

Milton Davis, Colored, Held for Trial for Carving a Friend.

Milton Davis, a colored janitor at 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on complaint of Ellis Williams, also colored, who had a long and deep cut on his face, which he said Davis had inflicted with a razor while trying to obtain 10 cents from Amanda Brown of the same address.

"Miss Brown had 10 cents," he said, "and we were sitting on the stoop. Davis tried to take the money away from Miss Brown, which is no way to treat a lady. I told him so, and then he cut me. He is a bad negro."

Davis had little to say, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

HAD HIS COLLIE SHOT.

Owner Told Policeman He Feared Dog Was Out of His Head.

Bicycle Policeman Debes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, while riding along Fifth Avenue in the neighborhood of Eighteenth Street, last night, was hailed by a well-dressed man who held by a leash a collie that was making attempts to break away.

"I wish you would shoot him," said the man, pointing to the animal. "He does not seem to be mad, but he appears to be out of his head."

The policeman dismounted, took the leash, and dragged the dog into the vestibule of the Constable Building, at 171 Fifth Avenue. The animal, although frothing and barking, made no attempt to attack the policeman.

"I don't think there is any need of shooting him," observed the policeman. Then he got a bucket of water from a servant at the residence of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, 120 Fifth Avenue, and soused the dog. This treatment proving ineffective, the policeman drew his revolver and fired four shots into the collie's head.

The owner of the dog refused to give his name, he said the dog was young and had cost $100 as a pup.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Cab Horse, Startled by Automobile, Put Vehicles to Flight in His Short Run.

A horse attached to a hansom cab caused considerable excitement last evening along Fifth Avenue by becoming scared by a red automobile and bolting up the avenue from Twenty-third Street until it was stopped opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. No one was injured in the scramble to get out of the way of the animal and the swaying hansom, although a number of vehicles were driven on to the sidewalk to avoid collision. The runaway outfit was the property of John Veney of 119 West Twenty-fourth Street, whose stand is in Madison Square.

While the owner was gossiping with a group of other cabmen an automobile carrying six persons came noisily up Broadway. Veney's horse, a green one, jumped and sped out after the automobile. Nip and tuck the vehicles sped up the avenue, the chauffeur trying to get out of the way of the runaway and the horse trying to get away from the machine. The latter was turned into a side street and disappeared, but the horse took the middle of the avenue and kept on. The animal was stopped by Charles Lutz of 114 East Thirty-second Street and was claimed later by Veney at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

UNKNOWN MAN DROPS DEAD.

Stranger Who Expired in Park Row Hallway Had Letters of Massachusetts Man.

An unknown man standing in the hallway at 128 Park Row, was seen suddenly to fall, yesterday shortly after noon. He expired before an ambulance arrived. On the man's person were papers bearing the name John D. Reardon, 68 Charles Street, Malden, Mass. The body was removed to the Morgue.

MALDEN, Mass., Aug. 2—John D. Reardon of 68 Charles Street, whose address was found upon the person of an unknown man who dropped dead in New York City to-day is alive and well at his home in this city. He knows nothing of the stranger's identity.

Reardon, who was a letter carrier until a year ago, says that at that time he was expecting letters from Washington which he never received. It may be that they had in some way come into the unknown's possession.

THOUGHT HE HAD LOST WAGES.

Trinity Choir Boy Found the $5 After Drawing a Broadway Crowd with His Lamentations.

Willie Johnson, twelve years old, who said he lived at 44½ Cottage Street, Jersey City, and was a choir boy in Trinity Church, attracted a large crowd at Broadway and Cortlandt Street yesterday afternoon by his loud laments over the supposed loss of $5, his week's pay.

Patrolman Nammack of the Old Slip Station forced his way through the crowd and asked the trouble. The boy explained and again searched his pockets without result. Women in the crowd wanted some one to start a subscription for the unfortunate, when another choir boy suggested just one more search. Sure enough, there was the bill, neatly folded up, in Willie's upper vest pocket. His tears dried at once and he and his companion hurried off toward the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

STABBED OVER GAME OF CARDS.

Antonio Banell the Victim of a Row in Which Game Was Postponed.

Antonio Banell, twenty-seven years old, of 58 Havemeyer Street, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital last night suffering from three stab wounds which followed a quarrel over a game of cards. The wounds are in the right side, in the back, and on the head. The stabbing occurred at Havemeyer and North Seventh Streets.

The assailant escaped. Banell had been playing cards in the home of one of the party near the scene of the stabbing, when the game broke up in a row. The party then went to the street, where the quarrel was renewed. The stabbing followed.

ELEPHANT RAN AWAY TO SWIM.

Glen Island Keepers Chased Basil in Boats on Long Island Sound.

According to a story emanating from the Glen Island Zoological Garden, the keepers had an exciting water hunt yesterday after their largest elephant, which had escaped into Long Island Sound and was using it as a bathtub.

Basil, the most trusted of elephants, was tied to a stake early in the morning while his stall was being cleaned. He was next seen in a cabbage patch near the shore, but when pursued, took to the water, heading for the open Sound. Several rowboats and a steam launch took up the chase. Off David's Island an excursion steamer passed and the passengers watched the pursuit.

The occupants of the small boats were drenched again and again by streams of water from Basil's proboscis. From a distance the elephant looked like a spouting whale and seemed to be as much at ease in the water. He was headed for shore at last, and was given a wide berth as he scrambled out of the water, shook himself like a dog, and headed for his stall.

TWO SCALDED IN EXPLOSION.

One Man May Die Through Bursting of Sugar House Steam Pipe.

The bursting of a steam pipe through which was passing superheated steam last night in the American Refineries in Jersey City resulted in two men being so badly scalded that one of them is likely to die and the other may be permanently injured as a result. The explosion occurred in the sugar house, and its cause is not known, as the pipe should have stood much more pressure than was on it.

When the dry steam burst out, it enveloped Charles Schultz, a foreman, and William Burgowski, a workman. Schultz's face, neck, arms, and body were frightfully scalded, and he inhaled, it is believed, the scalding vapor. Burgowski was scalded about the body. Both were taken to St. Francis Hospital.

Visitors Come from Syracuse.

A party numbering 1,000 persons came on special excursion trains from Syracuse for a day in New York yesterday, arriving after an all-night run at 5 o'clock in the morning and starting again at 9:30 at night. In the course of the day detachments were taken to the principal points of interest, while others, scorning to "see the sights," did Coney Island and kindred resorts with considerable strenuousness.

Excise Arrests in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn police made things warm for saloon keepers who violated the law yesterday. By 10 o'clock last night thirty-eight arrests were reported. Among the arrests were those of two persons who were charged with selling liquor without a license, an offense almost unknown heretofore in quiet, orderly Brooklyn. They were boatmen in the Bay Ridge district, who, it is alleged, took thirsty men out in midstream and there sold them liquor.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails for Bremen to-morrow, will take away a number of distinguished people. Among them will be Robert S. McCormick of Chicago, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Signora des Planches; Lieut. Commander E. Taegert of the German Navy, and Baron von Schiffenbach of Russia.

S. R. Rodgers Discharged in Court.

S. R. Rodgers, an advertising agent of 143 West Forty-third Street, who was arrested Saturday night on complaint of Miss Louise Wilson, a stenographer, charged with disorderly conduct in attempting to speak to her, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Miss Wilson failed to appear against him.

ROBBED A SENATOR'S SON

W. H. Gallinger Held Up Near His Seventh Avenue Home.

Young Man Held On to Robber Until the Latter by a Ruse Escaped with Booty.

Through an announcement made by the police last night the story of a bold robbery, the victim of which was a son of United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, has come to light. The highwayman, after attacking the young man in a lonely part of Seventh Avenue, made good his escape, but the officers of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Stations announced simultaneously last night that they had a clue to his whereabouts.

William H. Gallinger, thirty-three years old, lives with his cousin, Mrs. A. E. Johnston, at 2,400 Seventh Avenue. About ten night ago, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he went out to mail a letter in the box at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. As he stood on the corner a tall stranger approached and asked the way to the nearest elevated railway station. Gallinger told him.

"I guess it won't do me much good," remarked the man, "for I haven't money enough for a fare."

Gallinger then offered to give him a nickel and reached into his pocket, but a moment later he found himself confronting the barrel of a pistol, and the stranger was ordering him to unburden. He had to give up his cash, which amounted to $30, as well as his gold watch and two handsome rings. This done, the man lowered his pistol, commanded him to stand still, and disappeared rapidly around the corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street toward the west. Gallinger recovered himself and followed on the run. He succeeded in catching the robber near Eighth Avenue.

"This fellow has got all my money," he called to two men sitting on a stoop across the street. "Come and help me get it away from him."

The men on the stoop, however, chose to vanish inside their house, and Gallinger had to take care of himself. The robber, apparently desirous of capitulating, proposed that they walk to the elevated station only a few feet away.

"I'll give you back your stuff there," he said.

But when they reached the station steps he gave Gallinger a punch in the face and fled up stairs. A train which had approached as they drew near stopped just in time for him to jump aboard, but it had started down town before Gallinger managed to reach the platform. The police got the report the same night, but did not make it public until they announced that they had a clue to the robber's identity. They said they expected to arrest the man to-day.

CONEY VISITED BY 150,000.

Nearly One-third of Attendance Came on Excursions—Queer Facts About Lost Children.

There were about 150,000 people at Coney Island yesterday, of whom nearly a third came on excursions. A party of about a hundred people who had come with an excursion from New Brunswick, N. J., missed the train on its return trip last night and were left on the island without funds. They applied to Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Station, who made arrangements for their transportation on another train.

The lost children cared for at the police station numbered about twenty. It is a fact, the police say, that most of these babies are lost early in the day and are not reclaimed until late at night. One man brought a baby to the station yesterday saying that he had lost his wife and asking the police to care for the child. His request was denied.

Only two excise arrests were made on the island. A Mrs. Schaeffer, who keeps a saloon in Henderson's Walk, and Henry Grothman, who has a place in Surf Avenue, were each held on the charge of selling drinks without sandwiches. Magistrate Voorhies had his usual busy morning in disposing of the numerous prisoners arrested for minor offenses.

There were many serious accidents during the day. A trolley pole which broke on an incoming motor train of the Sea Beach Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines caused injuries to one person.

The pole broke into two pieces, one of which went through a window in Sea Beach Palace, the other falling on the platform. Mrs. Mary Fletcher of 356 First Avenue, Manhattan, was in the car when the accident occurred. Frightened at the noise, she sprang to her feet just as the train stopped with a jerk. She was thrown to the floor, where she fainted. She was bruised considerably, and was cared for by Dr. Kane of the Emergency Hospital.

COLORED SLEUTHS UNLUCKY.

A Pair Turned Loose in Tenderloin Precinct as an Excise Experiment Make Poor Showing.

Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Station tried two negro policemen from Brooklyn in his precinct yesterday in an attempt to catch saloon keepers who opened up their places.

Patrolmen Billups and Tisdale are the negro officers Capt. O'Connor had loaned to him for his experiment. The men could not get any evidence whatever all day long, but at night managed, they say, to get into the "Tiger," a saloon at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, owned by Patrick Martin, whose bartender is William Madden. The negroes arrested Madden, and took a bottle of beer and a bottle of whiskey to the station house with them. They said they ordered a bottle of beer and a glass of whiskey, and when both bottles were placed before them, they clung to them and took Madden along.

The tip they went out to the negro resorts that negro policemen were on the beats. The clubs in which liquor is sold, the dives and saloons frequented by the colored people on Sundays along Seventh Avenue and some of the side streets, were very soon closed up so only the best-known frequenters could get past the lookouts.

The two colored men were trying to see what was going on in a saloon on Sixth Avenue not a great distance from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. They struck a couple of negro guards who were in an ugly mood.

"Dem fellers get too busy and dey'll be some razor slicin' done 'run' year," said one of the negroes to the policemen.

INQUIRY INTO DOCTOR'S DEATH.

Police Believe That an Assault by Robbers Hastened the End of Dr. Hawker.

There is a doubt about the cause of the death of Dr. Benjamin Hawker, who was assaulted in his office at 141 East Fifty-second Street on June 27 last by two men who intended to rob him.

Dr. Hawker died on Friday last. Dr. A. A. Wolfe of 603 Lexington Avenue, who attended him, issued a death certificate giving the cause as diabetes, but at the bottom of the certificate he attached a note telling of the assault. The Board of Health thefore refused to accept the certificate and notified the Coroner.

Coroner's Physician Weston examined the body and had a talk with Dr. Wolf and another physician who assisted him in attendance upon Dr. Hawker. He also decided that death was due to diabetes.

Despite the opinions of the physicians, the police and the friends of Dr. Hawker seem to think that an autopsy should be performed. The police desire this because they say it will guide them in the future prosecution of Dr. Hawker's assailant, and the dead man's friends because they say they cannot rid themselves of the belief that the attack upon Dr. Hawker accelerated his death.

The attack upon Dr. Hawker was made by Dudley R. Bartlett, who has since been sent to the Elmira Reformatory, and Harry Capper, who is still at large.

CURIOUS SURGICAL CASE.

Over a Hundred Cherry Pits In and Near Patient's Appendix.

An operation was performed in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, Saturday on a private patient for a cancer of the stomach, and resulted in finding in the man's appendix and other intestinal organs nearly one hundred cherry pits. Yet the appendix was in no way inflamed. The identity of the patient was withheld. It was admitted last night at the institution that it was intended by the surgeons to write an exhaustive article for a medical journal, Dr. Mathias Figuera, a member of the surgical staff, had the patient sent to the hospital.

According to the doctors the man developed what was believed to be a stomach disorder about July 4. A consultation was held and it was thought that the case looked much like cancer in the abdominal cavity and it was decided to operate.

When an incision was made in the abdominal cavity there was found in the appendix, to the surprise of the surgeons, a large number of cherry pits, and in the other intestinal organs close by more of the same kind of obstructions. Two feet of the patient's intestines were removed, after with an artificial coecum was formed and joined together with both ends of the intestines. The appendix was found in a healthy condition.

The result of the operation was such a surprise to the doctors who participated that it was decided that the greatest secrecy should be maintained in order that the medical press should receive the benefit of it for the medical profession. At the hospital and at the home of Dr. Figuera the name of the patient was refused. The patient is doing nicely.

PREFERRED DEATH TO DINNER.

Wounded Man Says He Quarreled with His Wife Over Her Stewed Corn —He May Die.

Preferring death to the dinner his wife had cooked for him, a roofer named John Bell tried to kill himself late yesterday afternoon in his tenement apartment at 451 West Sixteenth Street. As he flourished his pistol, preparatory to firing five shots into his mouth, he kissed his nine-year-old daughter goodby and shouted a general farewell to his other six children. There were five reports and a rush of the neighbors into the house. Mrs. Annie Bell, the man's wife, saw him fall to the floor and attempted to lift him. He seemed to be dead, and she rushed to the window, still shrieking. Patrolman Lucy of the West Twentieth Street Station ran up stairs, made a hasty investigation, and summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, where the surgeons decided that Bell had a small chance of life.

At first there was some doubt as to how the shooting occurred. The doctors said the mixed-up wounds were caused by three or more shots, possibly fired by some one other than the injured man, so Detectives McIver and Drennan were sent by Sergt. Regan to investigate. They, too, were unable to decide positively what had happened, and they brought Mrs. Bell and the eldest daughter, Annie, to the station house, whence they were sent under guard to the hospital.

Meanwhile Bell had recovered consciousness. To the doctors and officers he said he had tried to kill himself because of a quarrel over some stewed corn prepared for him to eat. He said he was sorry he had done it. Though he and his wife had had quarrels in the past, he said their squabbles had not been serious. Mrs. Bell was released immediately after the man told his story.

Peter Keenan, who lives next door, told the police that he rushed in after the shooting. Bell, he added, recovered consciousness for a minute, and he asked him if the shooting had been intentional.

"Yes, I did it," replied Bell. "I wish I hadn't."

Mrs. Bell said the sun must have affected her husband's brain while he was crabbing, for there was no other reason why he should have become so frenzied.

FIRE IN A TROLLEY CAR.

One Woman Injured and Others Panic-stricken on Eighth Avenue.

Two surface car accidents within two blocks of each other created considerable excitement in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street early last evening. Shortly after 6 o'clock south-bound car 1,288 on the Eighth Avenue line blew out a fuse, resulting in a fire under the forward truck. In the excitement attendant on the blaze the carload of passengers sought hasty escape, and one woman was injured.

Mrs. Mary Nichols, sixty-nine years old, of Bayonne, N. J., was thrown from the car and suffered from a sprained ankle. Dr. Rhodes removed the woman to Roosevelt Hospital.

Ninth Avenue was obstructed for forty-five minutes last evening about 8 o'clock by the breaking of the plow on car 223 of the Ninth Avenue line. The accident occurred at the corner of Forty-second Street. The wrecking crew had to pound the twisted plow from beneath the stalled car before traffic could be resumed.

TIRED LIVING WITH UNCLE.

So Staten Island Boy Took a Horse and Left Home—Caught at Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Patrolman Brennan of the Orange police force, was last evening plodding along his beat on Lincoln Avenue when he saw a decidedly jaded horse with a bedraggled boy on his back, slowly dragging himself along the street. The policeman stopped the pair and took them to the police station, where the lad described himself as Charles Perriene, fifteen years old, of Kreischerville, S. I.

He told Capt. Leary that he had left there yesterday morning because his uncle, Charles Johnson, who, he said, lived there, too, had ill-treated him. Capt. Leary told the boy he had no right to steal the horse, whereupon the lad answered back quite stoutly that the horse was as much his as his uncle's, and when asked to explain said he had put $24.50 up toward the purchase of the horse, and his uncle had appropriated $25.50. Capt. Leary communicated with the Tottenville police, and learned that the lad's story was true. His uncle came to Orange this morning and took boy and horse home.

Perriene was very tired and hungry when he arrived last night, but was quite recovered this morning. He did not relish the idea of going back with his uncle.

RETURNED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Asher Smith Finds Little in Orange, N. J., to Recall Boyhood.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Asher Smith, a descendant of one of the founders of Orange, has returned here after an absence of more than half a century. He is seventy-eight years of age and went West when a young man to seek his fortune. Although his boyhood days were spent in the neighborhood, the trolley trip from Newark brought him to no familiar sights.

He says that the thing which impresses him most is how it is possible for so many saloons to do business in a city the size of Orange. He says the temperance movement is making gigantic strides in the West, even more so, he says, than in the East.

Mr. Smith is one of the pioneer railroad men of the West. He married Mary Ann Peck, daughter of William Peck, who owned a large estate in East Orange many years ago.

Greek Peddler Held Up.

John Xamthakos, a Greek pushcart peddler, was the complainant against Hugh D. Duncan of 321 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street in the Harlem Court yesterday, charging the prisoner with highway robbery. The Greek said he had been held up near his home on Saturday night by Duncan and another man. While the other man choked him, the peddler said, Duncan tried to steal a roll of bills from his pocket. Duncan protested that it was a case of mistaken identity, but Magistrate Baker held him in $1,000 bail for trial.